THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1954

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, No. 7982

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
and at LYDDA AIRPORT
Complete Insurance Service
Advice ★ Planning ★ Underwriting

Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE observation may be premature, and perhaps the full impact of the "agonizing reappraisal" direly predicted as the inevitable consequence of spurning E.D.C. has yet to be felt; but the *coup de grace* delivered the European Defence Community by the French Assembly does not appear to have thrown the Western world into a violent upheaval. For one thing, the fate of the European Army was rather too obviously foredoomed after the French amendments had been flatly turned down at Brussels; for another, Premier Mendes-France deprived the anticipated storm of at least some of its velocity by his unequivocal declaration, a day before the deathblow, that his Government favoured the rearming of Western Germany and rejected the concept of German neutralisation.

●

THE Prime Minister's categorical commitment on this subject, in fact, has given rise to some bewilderment in those quarters which viewed French misgivings over E.D.C. as due entirely to a reluctance to put arms in German hands. Although there are some among the French anti-E.D.C. deputies who would oppose German rearmament as a matter of principle, the majority of the men who shattered the hopes of "Europeans" on Monday did so because they firmly believed that the supranational provisions of the treaty would eventually eliminate France as one of the West's "Big Three." Neither the United States nor Britain, both of whom had gone far to allay French fears inasmuch as they stemmed from the vision of a rearmed Germany, were to be part of the supranational structure. France, though none have sought to rob her of Big Power status, would nevertheless be committed to taking important decisions in common with West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. What M. Mendes-France failed to achieve in Brussels was a relaxation of the supranational structure under which decisions could be binding on all six members without being unanimous.

●

IN a way, French reluctance to yield what is blithely described as the "out-dated conception of sovereignty" reflects the extent to which the "cold war" has thawed — at least in the European theatre. The good old-fashioned conception of sovereignty, apparently, is outmoded not so much by time as by the imminence of danger, and is apt obstinately to return, green-eyed as ever, once the threat of the war recedes. Certain it is that if Western Europe is ever to be organised into a supranational community, it will need to be based on a greater degree of trust than appears available at present.

●

IN the meantime, the argument that the European Defence Community was the only true guarantee against the re-emergence of the dreaded Wehrmacht has lost its force. Britain has now taken the initiative in calling an eight-power conference to decide on some other acceptable assurance, and the French Premier's interview with Sir Winston Churchill last week would indicate that there is at least some Anglo-French agreement that an alternative can be found. There are strong indications that the new formula would not envision West Germany's admission into the Atlantic alliance as a full and equal partner, and even stronger signs that Bonn will be content with less. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer did not succeed in getting the E.D.C. treaty ratified without a hard battle, and in the face of misgivings even among his supporters. Recent events in the Federal Republic, and especially the defection to the East of its security chief and a not unimportant member of the Bundestag, have not made his position stronger.

Jerusalem, September 3.

Iraq Party Banned

The Iraq National Democratic Party — a moderate leftist group — has been dissolved by the Iraqi Ministry of Interior on the grounds that its activities endanger the security of the state. The party organ, "Sawt el Ahali," was also banned.

This action was taken following an editorial denouncing the ordinances imposing the penalty of denationalization on convicted Iraq Communists.

'Set Example And Disarm,' Attlee Advises Russia

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Labour Party leader, Mr. Clement Attlee, told a press conference here today that he had sent a message to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Georgi Malenkov, stating that "if disarmament was desirable, Russia should set an example in that direction."

He disclosed that in Peking he had told the Chinese leader, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, that he should pass on this message to Mr. Malenkov as representing the official view of the British Labour Party.

Mr. Attlee made his statement after the Labour delegation had split up here. One section including the Party's Secretary General, Mr. Morgan Philips, and the Left-Wing leader, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, flew to Tokyo, while Mr. Attlee and the others will go on to Australia.

Mr. Attlee added that China was being run on principles with which he could not agree, but that his delegation had been impressed by the reforms, which, from all he could gather, marked a new departure in that country.

In his talks with Chinese leaders, Mr. Mao had asked him to bring certain points, such as Formosa and Germany, to the attention of Britain's American friends.

He had stressed his belief in a people's right to manage its own affairs and had reminded the Chinese that he did not believe it useful for the Communist Party to be constantly running intrigues in other countries.

The British Labour leader said that he did not think that Communist declarations desiring peaceful co-existence stemmed from political expediency only.

It was important that there should be close contacts between China and the West. The Peking Government was tackling a task of immense magnitude "but there was no pretence that everything was right yet — a marked contrast with Russia," he concluded.

US Proposal For SEATO Acceptable

MANILA, Thursday (Reuter).—Acceptance of a U.S. formula for a South-East Asia Treaty Organization was forecast today by officials of eight nations after the second day of their preliminary talks here.

Delegates said that there was little possibility of a NATO-type agreement being completed by the full ministerial conference which opens on Monday, despite the reported desire of the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan for a pact with "more teeth." The other countries taking part in the talks are Britain, the U.S., France and Thailand.

Officials of the eight nations finished discussing the preamble and two articles of the nine-nation American draft treaty today. A Filipino delegate described the talks as "going smoothly."

Details of the draft, which envisage a pact on the lines of ANZUS linking America, Australia and New Zealand, were published prematurely in the American-owned newspaper "Manila Bulletin" on Tuesday.

Mr. Raymond Spruance, the American Ambassador, lodged an official protest with President Magsaysay yesterday on the leakage which brought to light divergencies between the eight nations on how far they should commit themselves to military action.

FRENCH LIFT BAN ON NEO-DESTOUR

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French Government has decided to lift the ban on the Tunisian Nationalist Neo-Destour Party which was officially dissolved in 1938, it was announced here tonight.

The French will also grant conditional liberty tomorrow to a number of jailed Nationalists as part of an amnesty on the eve of the opening of Franco-Tunisian talks on Saturday.

(Earlier Cable, P. 2, Col. 5)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Egypt's Revolution Command Council said in a statement last night that "there is no doubt Egypt today stands in every respect with the West."

PHYSICIANS KINDLY NOTE:

RELEASED FROM CONTROL

ACHROMYCIN★) — Tetracycline

AUREOMYCIN★) — Chlortetracycline

BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS

Now available in all forms at pharmacies throughout the country on physician's prescription only.

★) Reg. Trade Mark

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.

Sole Representative:
Dr. L. GOLDSCHMIDT, P.O.B. 2065, Tel Aviv.

Bonn Ready to Forfeit Some Powers for Unity

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — West Germany wants full sovereignty, but would be willing later to sign away some of her powers for the sake of German unity or Western defence, the Bonn Government press chief, Felix von Eckardt, told reporters today.

He said that he wished to correct an impression created by yesterday's government communique that West Germany sought sovereignty and rearmament without France. He was sure that the Government still considered the best solution to be a defence system in which France would take part.

But if France refused full sovereignty and full equality in Western defence and refused to join in such a defence system, West Germany would have to do something. "We cannot leave defence out."

German entry into NATO was another of the possibilities which would have to be discussed in coming conferences.

Von Eckardt stated that Chancellor Adenauer was still awaiting word from Premier Mendes-France on France's intentions. The Premier had said that France accepted the need for West German membership in Western defence and was not prepared to see West Germany neutralised. Dr. Adenauer would like to know exactly what M. Mendes-France had in mind before taking other steps.

Von Eckardt added that soon there would be an exchange of views with the Benelux countries and Italy on what to do with the E.D.C. treaty now that France had rejected it.

He disclosed that Italy had stated at the Brussels Conference last month that she was to be considered to all intents and purposes as a country which had ratified the E.D.C. treaty although this process had not been completed.

Karl Franz Schmidt-Wittmack, West German Christian Democratic parliamentary deputy who defected to East Germany two weeks ago, stated in his first East Berlin radio interview yesterday that the French rejection of the E.D.C. was the "worst defeat" of Chancellor Adenauer.

Answering questions, he said that the French decision had made necessary "a basic revision of international politics."

He called on the West German Bundestag to make Dr. Adenauer give up his one-sided policy of collaboration with the U.S. and to draw up a policy "in accordance with realities."

3 Resignations From French Cabinet Seen

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Three pro-European Army Ministers may announce their resignation from Premier Pierre Mendes-France's Government tomorrow, political quarters said here today.

The three are the Labour Minister, M. Claude Petit (Leftist Radical), Justice Minister Emile Hughes (Radical) and Industry Minister Maurice Bourges Maunoury (Radical).

They have told the Premier that as strong supporters of the European Defence Community they could not remain in the Government after the National Assembly had rejected the treaty's ratification.

The Mendes-France Government is understood to have failed so far to persuade them to remain until the National Assembly votes on foreign policy after the summer recess.

The Cabinet is expected to discuss tomorrow the British proposal for an eight-power meeting to review the situation caused by France's rejection of the European Army.

Portugal, India Agree On Goa Talks

NEW DELHI, Thursday (Reuter). — India has accepted a Portuguese proposal for talks beginning on Tuesday on appointing neutral observers to study the border situation between Portuguese settlements and Indian territory, it was announced here today.

Accord Foreseen On 8-Power Meeting

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain's envoys abroad began taking "soundings" today about her proposal for an eight-power conference this month to tackle the question of how West Germany should be rearmed now that the European Army plan is dead.

Sir Winston Churchill's Cabinet decided yesterday to suggest a Foreign Ministers' meeting in London, probably in the third week of September. Countries who would be invited are the U.S., France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Britain.

The welcome given to the proposal by Government circles in the various capitals when news of it became known last night, is taken in diplomatic quarters here as meaning that there will be unanimous acceptance.

The British High Commissioner in Germany, Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar, was unfolding to Chancellor Adenauer tonight Britain's preliminary plans for overcoming the crisis in the West's European policy caused by the collapse of the E.D.C.

Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar, who attended yesterday's Cabinet meeting, was also discussing with the German Chancellor the Anglo-American proposal to grant the Federal Republic the near sovereignty which was promised under the Bonn Conventions but was tied to the E.D.C. treaty.

Western Reply to Soviet Note on Germany

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—British, French and American officials agreed today on the terms of the reply to the Soviet Union's recent proposals for a new East-West conference on Germany and European security.

The Note, which will probably be sent to Moscow next week, is understood by diplomatic quarters here to amount to a rejection of the proposals unless the Soviet Union undertakes to grant free elections throughout Germany and to end the occupation of Austria.

After formal approval by the three Western Governments, the draft reply will be referred to the Atlantic Pact Council in Paris and the West German Government, for comment.

'Le'Ahdut' Chooses 20-man Secretariat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A 20-man Secretariat for the Le'Ahdut Ha'Avoda—Poalei Zion Party was elected today at the Party's first national convention of local leaders.

Among them were Messrs. I. Ben Aharon, M.K., I. Bar Yehuda, M.K., I. Galili, I. Alon, B. Repetur and I. Tabenkin, of Le'Ahdut Ha'Avoda, and Mr. M. Erem, M.K., of Poalei Zion.

At today's session, which was closed to the press, Mr. Tabenkin spoke on the new party's "progressive programme". A declaration proposed by Mr. Galili will be released tomorrow.

Mapam World Union Proposed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A World Union of Mapam will be established, according to a decision taken by the Mapam Political Committee here today. Hashomer Hatzair, a section of Poalei Zion-Smol and Mapam organisations in Mexico, Australia, Belgium, Great Britain, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, the U.S., Tunisia, Switzerland and Israel will be admitted into the new Union.

Shell Strike Near Settlement; Bus Co-ops Use Petrol Reserves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday.—It appeared possible today that the four-day old strike of Shell employees was drawing to a close when the non-union workers decided to ask the company to deduct the disputed two per cent. labour exchange contribution from their wages. This solution, if accepted, would give both sides the chance to bow out of the dispute gracefully.

A Shell management representative told *The Jerusalem Post* this evening that the workers' decision had not yet been officially received, but when it arrived it would "greatly increase the chances of a settlement."

The company will deduct contributions only from those workers who approved the decision. Late tonight it was learned that the company had agreed to supply fuel to Delek for one day, tomorrow, pending further deliberations.

The Labour Council Secretary, Mr. Y. Almogi, said here tonight that the decision of the unorganized workers was a moral victory for the Council but was not a final solution. It opened the way to further negotiations if the Shell Company wanted them. If they are resumed, a detailed commitment on the pension scheme and National Insurance payment had to be made. The Council would not take a stubborn stand, as this had never been its policy, he said.

In Tel Aviv, meanwhile, competitors of Shell had a field day today selling petrol to customers who, until recently, had thronged to Shell stations which had run a publicity drive for their new petrol additive.

No serious inconvenience to motorists is reported although all Shell petrol stations in town have been shut down for the past two days. The Dan bus company had to delve into its reserve of petrol. The bus co-operative buys its petrol from all three oil companies operating in Israel (Delek, Shell and Socony).

Security at Stake In 'Most Fateful' Struggle—Eban

"We are engaged in our most fateful political struggle since the establishment of the State," Mr. Abba Eban, Ambassador to the U.S., said in a press conference broadcast over Kol Yisrael last night.

The issues involved in this struggle are the "security of Israel in the face of the hatred surrounding her in this area, and the relations of Israel with the U.S. and Britain in view of their present policy. It is enough to define these issues to realise the severity of this struggle," Mr. Eban explained.

Mr. Eban

The Ambassador said that he had tried to make clear in Washington the climate of feeling in Israel. We must insist, of course, on the fact that Israel is not prepared to be a passive observer of all sorts of networks being woven around her. Israel was not devoid of means in this struggle, Mr. Eban went on, citing her ability to awaken positive echoes among the free American public and the common spark of love for Israel which unites the Jewish nation.

On relations with the Arab states, Mr. Eban observed that for years the Government had insisted that the time had come to progress from the situation expressed in the Armistice Agreements. Because of Arab opposition, however, there had been no possibility of amending these agreements through direct talks.

The Government had no illusions that peace with the Arabs was possible in the near future, he said, adding that, nevertheless, the Western Powers and the U.N. were obliged to stress the desirability of peace.

Mr. Eban cited the visit of the Chief of Staff to the U.S. as having greatly benefitted the relations between the two countries, and would stand the Army in good stead, he said.

Referring to the Security Council's resolution on the Egyptian Suez Canal blockade, Mr. Eban asked how it was possible for the U.S. to extend aid to Egypt at a time when Egypt was imposing an economic burden on the Near East, and was even adding to America's burden in her efforts to advance the Middle East economically.

A determined effort must be made to present the situation before the body of world opinion, the Ambassador urged. The present Western policy, which encouraged a tendency towards aggression and lessened the chances of peace, was a losing policy from every standpoint—not only that of Israel.

Israel had to observe the Armistice agreements which she had signed, he concluded, but every effort had to be made to improve their implementation.

Wheel Spins Off Bus, Kills 2 Children

ACRE, Thursday. — The front wheel of a bus, which broke away while the vehicle was in motion, hit three children sitting in the central bus station at 6.20 this morning, killing Hatun Khodadadi, 1½, outright and injuring her two brothers, Rahamim, 7, who died of his wounds this afternoon in the Nahariya Hospital, and Moshe, 5. Their parents witnessed the accident.

Moshe's condition was reported this evening to be still "serious, but not critical."

The family, newcomers from Persia living in the Amidar shikun, were waiting for transportation to Tel Aviv when the wheel of a bus coming from the opposite direction, broke loose and with terrific velocity hit the three children, who were sitting together. Moshe attempted to jump onto a bench out of the way, but he, too, was hit by the wheel. A Magen David Adom ambulance, which arrived within two minutes, took the family to the Nahariya Hospital, where Hatun was found to be dead.

Police experts determined that the bus continued to travel another 70 metres after losing the wheel. They stated that this indicated that the driver was speeding or was not in proper control of the vehicle. The driver was detained for questioning and the bus is being examined.

Stolen Irrigation Pipes Recovered

MIGDAL ASHKELON, Thursday. — Some 120 metres of irrigation piping, taps and other equipment stolen from Talmei Yaffe in the Northern Negev last night were found by the police today abandoned in a field. Tracks of six men were seen leading towards the Gaza Strip border.

Four tons of barley valued at IL.350 were stolen from the encampment of Sheikh Suleiman el-Hussil near Shuval last night. Tracks led towards the Jordan border.

An attempt to steal two cows was thwarted by the watchman of Gvulot in the Negev, who fired on three infiltrators on Wednesday night. The three men escaped, leaving traces leading towards the Egyptian border.

2 Legionnaires Killed In Israel Raid—Amman

Two Arab Legionnaires were killed, four were wounded and three are missing in a clash with a "large Israel force, which had penetrated into Jordan, near Beit Likya, in the Latrun area, on Wednesday night," according to an official communique issued in Amman yesterday. Beit Likya is five miles north-east of Latrun at the mouth of the "pocket."

The "intruders" exchanged fire with Jordan National Guards. Arab Legion reinforcements were ambushed on the way to the scene, the Old City daily, "Al Jihad," stated in an extra issue published at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

A Legion truck hit a mine on the Ramallah-Latrun road, overturned, and was fired on. Here the two Legionnaires were killed.

According to the paper, "the Jews suffered enormous casualties" during the exchange of fire, which lasted for several hours. At the same time, Israelis allegedly penetrated to the nearby Wadi Malcika area and wounded four Legionnaires in an exchange of fire which lasted until dawn.

U.N. Observers completed their investigation yesterday afternoon, and an emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission has been called for today.

A Reuter despatch from Amman quoting M.A.C. sources said the Observers found that Israel forces had penetrated three kilometres into Jordan territory from the no-man's land near Bir Ma'in (north of Latrun). The team was stated to have found "cartridges, grenades and Israel-made mines."

King Hussein toured the border area where the clash allegedly took place and visited the wounded in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Jordan is also reported to have lodged a complaint with the Mixed Armistice Commission alleging that Israel forces stationed in the Notre Dame Convent in Jerusalem had fired on Arab Legion posts near the New Gate. There were no casualties.

Bennike Goes Today; Burns Takes Over

Major-General Edeson L. M. Burns took over responsibility as Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization from Major-General Vagn Bennike yesterday at TSO Headquarters in Jerusalem.

General Bennike is leaving for New York today to report to the U.N. Secretary-General. He will return to Jerusalem in about two weeks to settle his personal affairs, and then will return to his home in Denmark.

The Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, was host at a farewell luncheon party yesterday at the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, in honour of General Bennike, whose successor, General Burns, was among the guests. Sgan-Aluf A. Shalev, Senior Delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commissions, Aluf-Mishne B. Gibli, Head of Intelligence, and M. Henri Vigier, TSO Political Adviser were present.

General Bennike became Chief of Staff of the TSO on June 27, 1953, in succession to the first Chief of Staff, Lt.-General William S. Riley of the U.S.

Egyptian Commander To Visit U.S.

The Egyptian Chief of Staff, General Mohammed Ibrahim, will visit the U.S. on September 15 for a three-week tour of U.S. Army installations as the guest of the U.S. Army.

Six Egyptian officers have meanwhile completed an inspection tour of U.S. quartermaster and ordnance depots.

(ANA, UP)

'Telegraph' Calls for Safeguards Against Aggression in Mid-East

LONDON, Thursday. — The influential Conservative "Daily Telegraph" declared today that safeguards against aggression in the Middle East are as necessary as protection against attack from outside.

"It would be hard for any honest Briton or American to deny that the Israelis have reason for alarm. Our policies can be described and explained, but they cannot to Israel's satisfaction, or even to the satisfaction of many of ourselves, be explained away," the "Daily Telegraph" stated.

In an editorial on "Israel's Fears" yesterday, "The Times" said, "To most people in Britain, the Government's removal of the embargo on the export of arms to Egypt may seem a logical consequence of the better relations emerging from the Canal base agreement, and of the additional responsibilities for the safety of the base which the agreement confers upon the defence forces of Egypt. But to Israel, the British action has come as one more confirmation of her belief that in the new honeymoon period which seems to be beginning between the Western Powers and the Arab States, she is to be left out in the cold, to her grave disadvantage.

"Much of Israel's anxiety seems to proceed from the belief that there has been some sudden change in the Middle East policy of the Western Powers. In fact, what has happened is that the relaxation of tension following the Anglo-Egyptian agreement has made it possible to put into execution the plans outlined in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950, which recognised the need of the Arab States and Israel for arms for internal security and legitimate self-defence."

"The Times" editorial concludes, "It is important at the present time to convince Israel that in strengthening the Arab States the Western Powers are showing no hostility to her, and to impress upon the Arab States that the supply of arms gives no licence for aggressive action."

There is no reason for Israel's anxiety concerning the supply of arms to Egypt, the British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station said yesterday. The intentions of Egypt's present regime to devote its major efforts towards large-scale development projects are a sign that the country has no aggressive aims concerning Israel, the broadcast added.

(Reuter, UP)

Israel Repays Loan

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA) — The Israel Government today made an instalment repayment of $2,675,729 to the Export-Import Bank on the principal and interest of the $100m. loan which Israel received from the Bank in 1948.

Hussein Threatens 'Strong Line'

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter).—King Hussein told the British and United States Ambassadors here that Jordan would be obliged to consider taking a strong line unless Israel ended her "repeated aggressions" along the armistice lines, the Jordan Press Information Office announced today.

The P.I.O. added that the King told the two Ambassadors, whom he had invited to the royal palace, that Jordan has so far respected and carried out her obligations under the Armistice Agreement.

Israel Condemned for Khirbet Sikka Firing

Israel was condemned yesterday at an emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, which the Israel delegation did not attend. The Jordan resolution charged that Israel forces had crossed the Demarcation Line last Monday in the vicinity of Khirbet Sikka, about ten miles west of Hebron exactly on the demarcation line, and had fired on Jordanians, which had resulted in the killing of one Arab Legionnaire and the wounding of three National Guardsmen.

An Israel military force, estimated at three platoons, was found to have "crossed the line and opened fire using automatic weapons, rifles and two-inch mortar shells against Khirbet Sikka and Deir Al Asal (about two miles to the south) villages." The resolution also noted that Israel forces were still firing when the U.N. investigation team reached the spot three hours after the attack began, and retired behind a smoke screen. It called on the Israel authorities to prevent such acts in future.

Manoeuvres Near Line

U.N. Observers found unused mortar bombs, a hand-grenade, empty cardboard ammunition boxes, a blood-stained bandage, medical supplies and a smoke-bomb canister, "most of which had Israel markings," in an area approximately 300 metres within Jordan territory. Israel was found guilty of three violations of the Armistice: for crossing the Line; firing across the Line; and refusing to allow U.N. Observers to investigate on the Israel side.

The resolution also requested the UNTSO Chief of Staff to "call upon the Israeli Authorities to assist in reducing tension and in preventing border incidents by refraining from conducting manoeuvres close to the Demarcation Line."

The Army spokesman announced at the time that an Israel unit had been fired upon from Jordan territory while conducting manoeuvres, and that four soldiers had been wounded.

UK Zionists Warn Of Peace Threat

LONDON, Thursday (Ruter). — The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland expressed its "grave apprehension" today at the policy pursued by the United States and supported by the British Government of arming the Arab League States, which it said was a threat to peace.

Cairo Jails 21; Long Terms For Jewish Women

CAIRO, Thursday. — Egypt's Supreme Military Tribunal last night sentenced 21 persons, including two women, to prison sentences ranging from one year to life for "conspiring to overthrow the Government."

The defendants included doctors, lawyers and students. They were variously accused of Communism and Zionism.

Miss Naomi Camille, one of the two convicted women, was described as an Italian Jewess who "had sneaked into Egypt." She was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and a fine of LE.100. The second woman, Miss Marie Rosenthal was sentenced to five years and a similar fine.

Another 18 persons, accused as members of a subversive organization known as the "United National Front," are to face trial for allegedly conspiring against the regime of Colonel Abdul Nasser.

(UP, Reuter)

Jordan Press Cool To Salem Visit

AMMAN, Thursday. — The Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem, arrived here today on a four-day visit.

He was received by King Hussein and several members of the Cabinet. During his stay he is to hold political and military talks.

The Jordan press has given a cool reception to Major Salem's visit, warning him that his dealings with Saudi Arabia and Iraq could not be repeated here.

It is believed here that Egypt will offer £250,000 as a contribution to Jordan frontier defence.

Tomorrow, Major Salem will visit the Old City of Jerusalem accompanied by the Defence Minister, Anwar Nuseibeh, and the Interior Minister, Hashem Jayyusi.

A report from Istanbul says that the Iraqi heir apparent, the Emir Abdul Illah, arrived there today as the guest of the Turkish Government. During his stay in Turkey he will also visit his cousin, ex-King Talal.

(Reuter, ANA)

Egyptian Merchants In Belgrade for Talks

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — A delegation of Egyptian businessmen arrived here today to attend a meeting of the Yugoslav-Egyptian Mixed Trade Commission beginning tomorrow in Belgrade.

The delegation was headed by Ibrahim Shahin, Deputy Director in the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Mr. Petar Mijevic, Counsellor in the Foreign Secretariat, will head the Yugoslav delegation in the talks, which are expected to last for several days.

Members of the Commission will examine implementation of the trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Egypt. They will also discuss further economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Bayar Visits Belgrade

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — The President of Turkey, Mr. Celal Bayar, arrived here this afternoon as a guest of the Government for eight days. He was met at the station by President Tito.

World Trade Fair Opens in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). —President Atassi opened the first Syrian International Fair this afternoon in the presence of 2,000 guests, including representatives of 25 participating countries. The diplomatic missions in Syria also attended.

All Arab countries took part, as well as the Communist states, including China, whose presence evolved a protest from the United States and Nationalist China.

The Soviet Pavilion is the largest of all. Russia has arranged for a ballet group to visit Damascus during the Fair. Yugoslavia has planned a similar ballet.

Next IPU Congress In Finland

VIENNA, Thursday.—The Inter-parliamentary Union Congress last night overwhelmingly rejected a Lebanese proposal that the next congress should be held there, and decided that Finland should be the site, it is reported from the Austrian capital.

The vote was 43 to 8.

The American delegate supported the Lebanese bid, and maintained that it was not the concern of the Union which countries the Lebanon would invite.

The Swiss and other delegates objected most strongly to this point of view.

Lord Stansgate of Great Britain was re-elected President of the Union for another three-year term.

ASK FOR Ce-Des TONIC

Social & Personal

The Manager of the Jerusalem branch of the Bank Leumi, Dr. M. Rhodes, was At Home yesterday afternoon at the Eden Hotel. Among his many guests were the Dutch Minister and Mme. Boissevain; the French Consul-General and Mme. de la Sablière; the Turkish Consul-General, Mr. F. Bayraniogiu, the American Consul-General and Mrs. Cole; and the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mrs. Locker.

•

Dr. Lincoln Hale, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, and Mrs. Hale, visited the Hebrew University this week and were received by the University's President, Professor B. Mazar. Earlier, Dr. Hale visited the University's Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot.

•

A reception for Mr. Eliezer Peri, Director General of Amidar, was held by employees of the Company in Tel Aviv yesterday. The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, was among those present.

•

State Senator Andrew Bordoni, of Pennsylvania, visited the Pennsylvania-Israel Friendship Forest on Wednesday. It was planted in the Jerusalem Corridor last year by the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Bordoni planted a tree in one of the groves of the forest.

•

Dr. Gerald D. Fasman, who has been awarded one of the four Chaim Weizmann Memorial Fellowships tenable at the Weizmann Institute of Science, has arrived in Rehovot with Mrs. Fasman for a one-year stay. Dr. Fasman, an organic chemist, has been working at the Technische Hochschule laboratories in Zurich. He is of Canadian origin.

•

Mr. Mashhati and Mr. Mukhtag, officials of the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture, have arrived for a 40-day study tour arranged by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

•

The International Council for Social Cooperation has invited Dr. Y. Gelfat, Dean of the Faculty of Economics in the Tel Aviv High School of Law and Economics, to participate in their meeting in Paris on September 6-8. Dr. Gelfat will also participate in an international convention of economists devoted to the problems of undeveloped areas to be held in Milan at the end of September.

•

Miss Mildred Pearl, musicologist, arrived recently from the U.S. to join the staff of The New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music.

•

Mr. Abba Eban, Ambassador to the U.S., is to take part in the Vocal Newspaper at the Orion Cinema, Jerusalem, at 9 o'clock this evening. The editor will be Mr. Berl Corsinik. Mr. Eban is to speak on "Israel in Relation to the World" in the Garden of Z.O.A House, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday.

•

Dr. G. Lotan, Director of the National Insurance Institute, is to address the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, on "The Implementation of the National Insurance Law," on Monday at 8.30 p.m.

•

ARRIVALS: Mr. Solon Low, member of the Canadian Parliament, on a 10-day private visit on his way home from attending the British Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Kenya; Aluf-Mishne Yitzhak Rabin, O.C. Training Command, from a six-week study tour in the U.S. during part of which he accompanied Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan on his tour (by El Al). Mr. Frank Kaftel, Managing Director of the Pontiac Oil Company, for oil drilling operations by his company at Zikhron Ya'acov, on behalf of the Israel Continental Oil Co.; Mr. S. Perloff, U.J.A. leader in Philadelphia, on a short visit; Mr. H. Donner, Managing Director of the "Soltam" Company, a joint enterprise of Solel Boneh and the Tampala Company (Finland), and Mr. S. Zabludovitch, Solel Boneh representative in Finland, on a short visit (by TWA). Mr. Leon Schachter, Vice-President of the International Meat Cutters' Union (AFL) and formerly Labour Attache at the U.S. Embassy in Turkey, on a short private visit (by Air France); Mr. M. Rowa, General Manager of PICA, from a trip abroad. Mr. Y. Ben Dror, Assistant Registrar of Cooperatives of the Ministry of Labour, following a study tour of the Cooperative movement in Britain at the invitation of the British Council.

•

DEPARTURES: Messrs A. Heselson, S. Levine, J. Rothschild and I. Resner, AMPAL investors from Texas, after a one-week visit as guests of the company (by TWA). Mr. L. Koppel, Officer in Charge of the Tel Aviv North Police District, for Amsterdam on leave; Mr. Meir Sherman, Ministry of Finance representative in the U.S., returning to his post after consultations; Mrs. Giora Josephthal, member of Kibbutz Gal Ed, on her way to Paris to represent the Histadrut at the international conference of the cooperative movement (by KLM). Mr. Robert Pinson, Manager of Air France in Israel, on home leave (by Air France). Mr. D. Auster, President of the Israel Association for the United Nations and Vice-President of the World Federation of U.N. Associations, for Geneva, to attend the International Congress of U.N. Associations.

•

Mrs. R. Munk, the chiropodist, (pedicurist), of Rehov Shamai, Jerusalem, Tel. 2980, has returned from a study tour in the U.S. and Europe.

•

BIRTH

JORDAN — To Professor and Mrs. Joseph Jordan, Pennsylvania State University, a daughter, Saskia.

•

MARRIAGE

PERLMUTTER—WRESCHNER: The marriage of Dr. Jules Perlmutter, New Rochelle, N.Y., and Lotte Wreschner, Jerusalem, took place on August 30, 1954, in Givatayim.

ANNIVERSARY. — The 60th anniversary celebrations of the foundation of the Buenos Aires Jewish Community Council began in the Argentine capital on Wednesday.

Executives of Pan-Israel Oil Co., Inc., and Mediterranean Petroleum Corp., study areas in Israel where intensive drilling for oil will begin shortly. Both companies hold licences for oil exploration on 3.2m. dunams in various parts of the country. Above (l. to r.) are, Messrs. James Buckley, Israel B. Brodie, and Benjamin W. Heath. Messrs. Buckley and Heath arrived in Israel earlier this week. The Palestine Economic Corporation is participating in this undertaking.

Stevens, McCarthy Both Under Fire

WASHINGTON, Thursday (USIS). —The Secretary of the Army, Mr. Robert Stevens, and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, are both criticised and defended in the final report of the Senate sub-committee which investigated the Army-McCarthy controversy during the recent session of Congress.

The committee's voluminous findings were published yesterday as another Senate committee was starting a new investigation of the official conduct of Mr. McCarthy as a prelude to Senate action on a proposed resolution of censure.

The report of the first investigation disclosed divergent views of Republican and Democratic Senators, and of individual members of the investigating committee as to the degree of blame which should attach to the principles in connection with the events which led to the highly publicized inquiry.

In general, all seven members of the Army-McCarthy investigating group—four Republicans and three Democrats—agreed:

1) That Mr. McCarthy had failed to exercise adequate discipline and control over the staff of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, of which he is Chairman;

2) That Mr. Stevens was guilty of administrative "dereliction," "vacillation," "appeasement," and lack of sound judgment in dealing with Mr. McCarthy and his staff.

Mr. Stevens was absolved by the members of the committee of an implied charge by his critics that he and the Army Counsel, Mr. John Adams, were unpatriotic and "soft toward Communism." Although their judgment was criticized, it was agreed that their loyalty should not be impugned, and that they were as much interested as Mr. McCarthy in ridding the Army of security risks.

The Democratic Senators on the sub-committee condemned the Senator's action during the hearing in making use of confidential information obtained from executive files and in inviting employees generally to make secret material available to him. Members of the committee noted that the record of the investigation was replete with contradictory statements made by witnesses under oath.

Along with Secretary Stevens and Senator McCarthy, two of their principal aides—Mr. Adams and Mr. Roy Cohn, formerly counsel for the McCarthy Investigating Committee—were criticized in the report for official improprieties.

Bourguiba Raps State Of Siege in Tunisia

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Habib Bourguiba, exiled leader of the Tunisian Neo-Destour (nationalist) Party warned the French Government today that negotiations on Tunisian autonomy could not succeed while the North African territory was in a "state of siege."

Franco-Tunisian negotiations to implement Premier Pierre Mendes-France's offer of home rule for Tunisia are due to open in Tunis early this month.

Bourguiba, whose party is represented in the new Tunisian Government, is at present living under guard in a country mansion in central France. In a press statement issued here he said that the forthcoming talks could not be guided by a party (the Neo-Destour) which has been legally dissolved and "always repressed", whose militants and leaders were either behind bars or living in forced exile.

The statement added that the negotiations could not succeed while "military clean-up operations" are continuing throughout the country. "No considerations of form or procedure can outweigh the necessity of creating a peaceful climate and harmony in the country."

Indonesia Group to Aid 'Fighting in Palestine'

The Arab News Agency reported yesterday that a committee "In aid of Fighting in Palestine" has been set up in Djakarta, Indonesia, under the chairmanship of former Premier Mohammed Hatta.

The Rockefeller Foundation is planning the construction of a highway linking Akaba with the Persian Gulf, the Agency also announced.

H. U. FACULTY MEMBER GETS £500 AWARD

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Anglo-Jewish Association scholarship of £500 to a graduate or member of the staff of the Hebrew University has been awarded to Mr. Robert Friend, of the University's English Department. Mr. Friend, 41, was born in Brooklyn, graduated from Harvard University and has been on the staff of the Hebrew University since July, 1951. He is also a poet and writer. The scholarship will enable him to spend a year studying at London University.

BASEBALL RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago 6, Boston 3; Washington 4, Detroit 0.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Exhibit of the month: "Pottery, watercolours by Paul Klee, display of three panels "Views of Old Jerusalem." National Museum Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.
Paintings, Sculpture and Applied Art of Zahara, Louise, and Bezalel Schatz and gallery of Jerusalem Artists, Jerusalem Artists' House, 9-1, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition 10-1, (also tomorrow).
Department of Antiquities, Special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVIth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1, (Tomorrow: 10-1).

★ **Library:—**
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free. 9-12, 3-4.
Library and reading room of Beit Ha'am open every day from 9-1, 4-7.

★ **Recorded Music —**
Works by Bloch and Schumann, Y.M.C.A. Terrace. 8.30 p.m.

★ **Tours—**
Hebrew University conducted tour, new Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Shows—**
Karen Hayesmod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions—**
Paintings by Mane Katz; also "Modern French Art", exhibition of colour reproductions, Museum, 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:—**
Modern Mexican Graphic, Municipal Museum of Art, Town Hall, 10-1 (extended till Monday).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music: —**
All-Brahms Programme, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ **Public meetings: —**
"We will stand by our brothers in North Africa," Mr. E.Y. Sluzagi, Mr. E. Eliachar, Dr. A. Tartakower, auspices of World Jewish Congress and World Sephardi Federation, Zion Cinema, 10.30 a.m.

★ **Lectures: —**
"Foreign Trade," Mr. M. Taur, of the Finance Ministry, in cooperation with Information and Civic Education Services, Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.
Bible for the people, Beit Ha'am, 8 p.m.
Dr. M. Brachein on "In the Path of Jewish Fate," by D. Bar-Halevi, Beit Ha'am, 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Entertainment:—**
After the show at "Leviathan," Oriental Restaurant, 8 Allenby Rd., open till 1 a.m.

★ **Theatres:—**
Chamber Theatre, Opening of the season, September 6, 1954. Habimah, "The Golem," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions: —**
Modern Mexican Graphic — Municipal Museum of Modern Art—Town Hall—10-1, 4-8.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:—**
Do-Re-Mi, "Eliva, The Gardas Princess," Rama Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Think of your health and come for recreation to
"Sanatorium Blatt"
Medical Supervision-Diet
9 Reh. Lunz, Ramat Gan, Tel. 71441.

MEGIDDO HOTEL MANAGEMENT
informs its patrons that owing to a private party the Garden will be closed to the public on September 4, 1954, in the evening. In the afternoon the Band will play as usual from 5 to 7. Beginning Sunday, September 5, 1954, the Band will play every evening from 9 p.m. and on Saturday afternoons from 5 to 7 p.m.

GAD HOTEL 197 Rehov Hayarkon Tel. 28201, Tel Aviv.
Small exclusive hotel on the seashore.
Every room with balcony, telephone, and hot and cold water.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.35 p.m. today and ends at 7.40 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Shoftim (D'varim 16, 18-21, 9).

Haftara: Yeshayahu 51, 12-52, 12

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha, 1 & 6.30 p.m., Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Zetaviya): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 6.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapost Hamisrahi Gr.). Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 7.40 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.:

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 9.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 6 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Strauss St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m., Minha 6 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hasidic Synagogue: Tonight: 7.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.: Minha, 6.50 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 9 Strauss, 2911. Levant, 5 Julian's Way, 4626.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3536. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24545. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159. Fraenkel, 38 King George, 3721. Baruch, Hatikva Quarter.
JAFFA: Al'kamal, 48 Rehov 4, 83361.
RAMAT GAN: Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff.
RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 19 Yerushalayim.
HAIFA: Zohar, 3 Arlosoroff, 3582. Nisnas, 26 Khouri, 4197.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, Jaffa Road, 4192. Bet Yisrael, Bet Yisrael Qtr., 2351.
TEL AVIV: Breiman, 86 Allenby, 62352. Mosenson, 53 Ben Yehuda, 23461. Silman, 37 Ahad Ha'am, 4001. Bogroshov, 60 Bograshov. Kranskin, 10 Herzl, 3323. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67401. Evening: Kohlberg 29 Allenby, 23366. Ahva, 146 Dizengoff, 24717. Moscovici, 25 King George, 63680. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Eiva, Hatikva Qtr., 67402.
JAFFA: Varsano, 3 Rehov 340, 81792.
NAHLAT GANIM: Preshl, 13 Rehov Roshi.
NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fisherman, opp. Edolah Factory.
HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 3211. Weisl, 31 Ha'atzmaut, 3586.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. H. Horn, 20 King George, 3746. Dr. P. Dreifuss, 3 Bartimora, 63470.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 3 Syrkin, 24842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 168 Dizengoff, 26393. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496.
JAFFA: Dr Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Crobal, 34 Pevzner, 3958. Dr. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6823.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. E. Stelnitz, Shlomzion Hamalka, 3765. Dr. D. Ullman, 9/22 Emek Refaim, 3358. Dr. Y. Shore, 26 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: as today.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 9 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6823. day: Dr. Goldergast, 1 Gilead, 4170, eve: Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 3.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: It is a Great Feeling.
EDEN: The Story of Three Loves. Today at 5.30 p.m. Rogue's March.
EDISON: Encore, 2nd week.
ORGIL: Give Us This Day. Also today at 1.30 p.m.
ORION: The Beast From 20,000 Fathoms.
ORNA: I, The Jury.
STUDIO: The Fountainhead.
TEL OR: Affair With A Stranger, 3rd week.
ZION: La Vendetta Di Aguila Nera. Today at 1.30 p.m.: L'Appel Du Destin.

Tiferet Stamp Dealers
buy at the highest prices and most advantageously
LOCAL AND FOREIGN STAMPS
81 Sderot Rothschild, corner Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.
Hours: 8 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.

Attention Americans
All former members of Young Judaea are requested to contact the Young Judaea representative, Miss Phyllis Glüden, P.O.B. 7003, Jerusalem.

Spend your vacation
at the Newly Opened
MIAMI HOTEL
KIRYAT YAM Tel. 7462
10 MINUTES FROM HAIFA RIGHT ON THE SEASHORE
each room with shower and balcony facing the sea.
CHOICE CUISINE
"...none better for rest and relaxation..."
Manager: Kalman Teichner

Permanent Full Board
with best service and food in modern room in Kfar Shmaryahu offered to cultivated ELDERLY COUPLE at reduced price.
Write: Ephrony Advertising, 91 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

To Let
ON MOUNT CARMEL
SPACIOUS 3-ROOM
FLAT
with hall (boiler). Nice view, facing the sea. Separate entrance.
Please phone 4597, Haifa, between 8-10 a.m., Markstein.

FOR SALE
● 5 ROOM LUXURY VILLA, Mt. Carmel central heating, wonderful view, garage.
● 4 ROOM LUXURY FLAT, hall
Central Carmel. IL.15,500.
Flats for sale and to let.
HOUSES — PLOTS
"SIGNON" L. Samoshi,
61 Reh. Herzl, Haifa, Tel. 6739

To Let
in centre of Jerusalem, side street, extremely beautiful front shop, 70 sq.m., with several smaller rooms and W.C. Suitable for restaurant, bank, office, manufacturer, etc.
Offers to: No. 1245, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

BRITISH COUPLE WANT FURNISHED FLAT
(with Refrigerator)
in Jerusalem
for September and October only
BEST REFERENCES.
Apply: No. 61242, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

SPECIAL OFFER
FOR SALE
3½ Room DE LUXE NEW FLAT REHAVIA
favourable terms
WANTED:
4—10 ROOM FLAT
in centre of Jerusalem, suitable for office.
DONATH - Jerusalem
Tel. 5449, Zion Cinema Bldg.

FOR SALE IN REHAVIA
small
2-room flat
ground floor, all conveniences, central heating, electric boiler. Immediate occupancy.
Phone: 5784, Jerusalem.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL
Office Premises
of 110 square metres, on ground floor, Mamilla Rd., on corner opposite Palace Building, Jerusalem. Apply to: P.O.B. 1413, HAIFA.

TO LET or for sale
3½ Room Luxury Flat
Well-planned, Comfortable,
with *Telephone.*
on Tel Aviv seafront
Apply: No. 60, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
by industrial enterprise Haifa-Bay
Experienced Accountant
good knowledge of Hebrew and German for half-day work. Enquiries with references to: P.O.B.70, Haifa

WANTED TO BUY HYDRAULIC PRESS
suitable for metal-works (60-100 ton).
Apply, with particulars, including price, to: P.O.B. 5069, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
Spacious 6 Room Flat North Tel Aviv.
Phone 5245, Tel Aviv, between 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

WANTED TO RENT on Mt. CARMEL, Haifa
3-4 room house or cottage without furniture
No key money. Guarantee to vacate.
Later sale may be considered.
Write: No. 48, A. Pompan, Adv. Agency, 6 Reh. Herzl, Natanya.

Wanted by Important Factory
Mechanical Engineer
with many years experience in maintenance of equipment and machinery.
★
Apply, with curriculum vitae to: No. 468, Tal-Ariely Adv., P. O. B. 345, Tel Aviv.

LARGE METAL FACTORY
(Tel Aviv side of Petah Tikva)
has a vacancy for a
Senior Executive
Applicants must have vast experience in Administrative Management and be perfect in Hebrew and English
Full particulars to be forwarded to No. 448, Tal Ariely Adv., P.O.B. 345, Tel Aviv.

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER
REQUIRED
to assist in research programme in Department of Physics. Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
★
Apply in writing, stating experience, to the Department of Physics.

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

SEPT. 2		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
3% 1955 (reg.)	102	
3% 1956 (reg.)	100	
3% 1958 (reg.)	100	
Pop. Loan—		
1949/50 (...L.10)	102½	–
1950/7- (1L.10)	104	–4
4½% Trust Dollar	1260(x)	–
3½% War Loan 54/59	73	–
2½% Govt. Bonds Serge	97	+½
Pal. Reserve Bd.		
Ser. 1	73	–½)
Ser. 2	73½	–
Ser. 3	73½	–
S. Leumi Ord sh.	800	–
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs 60/70	97½	+½
4½% Pref. sh.	220	–
Ord. sh. "B"	2150	–
Gazit Ord. sh. "B"	1077	–
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4½ Debs 52/62	97½	–
6% Pref. sh.	720	–
Bizur 6% Debs. 56/62	99	–
4½% Debs 52/62 reg.	73½	–
Paas Debs. 4% 62/72	79½	–
P.L.D.C. Ord sh reg.	1201	–
5% Debs.	79	–
Afr. Pal Inv. Ord sh.	1026	–
Rassco 4% Debs 56/62	65	–
6% Pref Ord sh	92½	–
Pal. Potash 6% Pref sh.	375	–5
"A" Ord. sh.	201	–
Pal. Elec. (...L.sh (Ldn.	614	–
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Isr.	454	–5
Jerus. Electric (Ldn.)	318	+2
Mehoroth Pref sh.	704	–1
4½ 4% "C" Pref sh.	1004	–
Ord. "C" sh	1381	–
5-6% Conv. Debs.	1014	–
"Nordauch" Ord "B" sh	145	–
Ord. "C" sh	1443	–
7% Conv. Debs. 58/68	1103	–
Pal Brewery 6% conv.	1034	–
Assis-Bej. "B" sh.	1594	–1
"Tova" Ord. sh	1301	–
Nesher 6% Debs Ser.A.	113	–
6% Debs Ser B	124	–
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	143	–
Ord. Sh. Reg.	2171	+1
Ledata 4½% Pref. sh.	63½	–
Pal. Constr. Tr. pref.	92	–4)

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; e) pruton per one Dollar, y) ex-div z) ex-drawing.

Wanted to adopt BABY
Write: No. 4185,
Gershon Ben Advertising, 81 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

SHOP
best situation, Dizengoff Rd., to let immediately.
FLAT
modern 3 rooms, Ramat Gan, 20 steps, to let at favourable conditions.
H. Z. HERZ
4 Reh. Herzl, Tel. 6709, Tel Aviv 10—12.

TO LET in Tel Aviv for 3-4 months
3 Room furnished house
with telephone & Frigidaire.
Phone, 26379 or apply
3 Rehov Hagefen, Neveh David, Tel Aviv.

Notice to the Public

PAYMENT OF URBAN TAXES

Property owners in urban districts are requested hereby to pay one half of the Urban Property Tax for the year 1954/55. In the event of non-payment, a fine of 20% will be added to the amount due, and legal steps will be taken against defaulters.

The tax may be paid by bank cheque, through the Post Office Bank, or in cash at the offices of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Collection and Earned Property Tax.

A. AKAVIA, Director of Department of Collection and Earned Property Tax, Ministry of Finance.

WANTED BY YOUNG COUPLE
with temporary residence in Jerusalem
Small furnished or unfurnished
APARTMENT OR HOUSE
No Key Money
P.O.B. 885, Telephone 62227 Jerusalem.

CAR WANTED
IN GOOD CONDITION
Apply with all particulars and price to: P.O.B. 185, Jerusalem.

WANTED TO BUY
CAR
(18-24 HP.)
"Limousine," Model 1952-3 make.
Offers by mail to: M. SAVORAI, 5 Rehov Ramenhoff, Tel Aviv.

Experienced English
GOVERNESS
(psychology diploma)
with excellent references
SEEKS POSITION
in Jerusalem or Haifa.
INTERESTED IN TEACHING BACKWARD CHILDREN.
Write No. 2279, P.O.B. 1136, Tel Aviv.

WELL ESTABLISHED HAIFA OFFICE REQUIRES EXPERIENCED
HEBREW—ENGLISH TYPIST
Good salary for right person
Apply with full details to: No.31410, P.O.B. 68, Haifa.

Applications are invited for the post of
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
at the Tiberias Hot Springs.
Apply directly to P.O.B.77, Tiberias.

Wanted
EXPERIENCED SECRETARY-TYPIST
(FEMALE)
excellent knowledge of Hebrew and English essential, shorthand preferred.
FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS Ltd. P.O.B.1429, Haifa

WANTED
1. **Chemist**
2. **Production Engineer**
For large Industrial Enterprise, Experience in production of paper desirable but not essential.
Apply in writing to Gordon, Lewensohn, Cohen, Advert No.3 Ahuzat Bayit Street, Room 72, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
1. ASSISTANT CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
Only persons with first-class qualifications and experience need apply. Fluent Hebrew and English essential.
2. EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER
Academic qualifications essential. Must be fluent in both Hebrew and English. Knowledge of mechanized accounting an advantage. Write, stating experience.
3. TELEPHONIST-RECEPTIONIST
Pleasant personality — typing — Hebrew-English speaking.
Apply to:
Bayside Land Corp. Ltd.
P.O.B. 4813, HAIFA. Tel. 4228

PARTY CRISIS MADE TO ORDER

'P.R.,' or In-and-Out Systems

By GERSHON AGRON

THE plain citizen's dilemma in the matter of Party politics is easy enough to explain. If he takes his politics seriously, he is bound , be disturbed at its seemingly inescapable vagaries. If he is aloof from the commotion, his conscience is troubled that he is not following questions with sufficiently close attention that must ultimately affect the State; that he is taking too lightly matters influencing, or likely to influence, the condition of the people, including, of course, his own position. To escape the dilemma, many a citizen of Israel is inclined to pretend that Party politics are much too confused anyway, and politicians too partisan or too selfish to be trusted. Such people burrow a plague-to-all-their-houses funk-hole for themselves, and retire out of reach. In this way they hope to relieve their conscience at not completely playing their civic part.

The multiplicity of parties is one of the citizen's bug-bears; and the fancied objects of his fear are all parties except his own, if he happens to belong to one, as most people do. But is there ground for fear? Quite a good case could be made out for small parties under our proportional representation system, as good, at least, as for the in-and-out system in Western democracies. The existence of small parties enables all opinions to be articulated, including the bizarre. Under our present set-up, if there were a man among us who believed the moon to be made of green cheese, who could persuade the necessary number of people to get up an electoral list to defend the green-cheese thesis and put him up as their candidate, and if the list were approved by the electoral authority and attracted enough voters to send him to the Knesset, to the Knesset he would go. And no harm done unless, in some freak combination, he were to hold the balance of power. Whether it's green-cheese-moon astronomy, or a Party dedicated to the proposition that in this sub-tropical climate of ours the proper dress for men is the Prince Albert coat, the grotesqueness of crankdom being given its voice must be weighed against the real injustice of given legitimate opinions not being represented in our legislative chamber.

These are grotesque examples, to be sure, but is it not at least fair to urge that, as in justice, where it is held that it is better that 100 guilty men should go free than that one innocent man should be punished, so in politics it is fairer to tolerate a vehicle for a load of nonsense than suppress an ounce of common sense or common justice?

And what is true of small parties is true also of small newspapers. The choice is not between good newspapers of a size and with sizeable readership; and bad ones with an inconsequential following, both allowed to appear side by side; but between big newspapers regarded as good because they are big and strong, and small ones discouraged and extinguished because they are small and weak. It is the evil of the extinction of the small and struggling newspaper, good or bad, that's at the heart of the matter. As in the case of the Green-Cheese-Moon Party or Prince-Albert-Coat Party, it is perhaps preferable that many newspapers advocating nonsense should be allowed to flourish rather than risk the disappearance of one paper capable of talking sense.

* * *

GUILLOTINING of parties or newspapers, apart from everything else, can be a political hazard. A good administration today — if given the power — might disapprove of and axe a bad newspaper. But then the things for which today's bad newspaper stands may come into their own tomorrow, and the masters of tomorrow might well do unto the good of today as the good will have done unto them and their bad newspaper. When all is said and done, the measure of good or bad is the number of followers in the case of political parties, and the number of readers in the case of political newspapers. The good flourish, the bad languish; but why not allow the law of survival of the fittest to decide?

The harm done, if harm is done, by the "Voice" newspapers in Israel — the Communists' Kol Ha'am, and the Neturei Karta's Ha'kol — is rightly circumscribed by their readership. If the readers of the "Voice of the People" are satisfied with a type of reporting which projects the Knesset proceedings through Maki speeches only, then they deserve no better and, as the Rabbis would have said, yevasem lahem; and the same goes for the Neturei Karta "Voice." It is, in any case, better to give these Voices full play than risk stifling a voice that might, by some chance have something to say.

Newspapers' Lot

What must be remembered is that the alternative to proliferation of parties and of newspapers is trustification. In the great big Western democracies, small parties and little newspapers are almost unknown, not because they are banned, but because the material odds are against them. The support needed to keep a little newspaper going in a big country is much bigger than is required here. The result is the almost total extinction of all but giant newspapers. In the writer's youth, in the city of Philadelphia, there were five morning newspapers — all good and comparatively big. Today there is only one morning newspaper in Philadelphia, and very big; hence, very likely, very good. Everywhere, the present trend is towards gigantic newspapers, and the death of all others; and what is true of Philadelphia is true, very largely, of every city and town in the U.S. — and in Britain. Smaller papers in the Provinces are either part of a powerful chain or doomed to extinction; and where they exist, with whatever backing, they are a monopoly. Inexorable economics seem to it.

* * *

THE lot of small parties, as of small newspapers, is not a happy one. In politics, it is not merely a tragedy to be small: it borders on sin. But the suffering and sinfulness are relative. On the whole, the smaller the party, and the less ambitious, the less acute the agony; the larger, the greater. A party so small that, at the very best, it can only hope to influence policy but not make it, bears its Lilliputian affliction with greater

Soldiers voting at the last election.

fortitude than a party with outsize ambitions too big for its boots. And this is behind the quarrelling and the bewilderment over the notorious Four Per Cent Clause.

The anxiety of the small parties lest the Clause wipe them out is as nothing to the wish of the General Zionists that the small parties should disappear and they should inherit at the polls. The misfortune of the General Zionist Party, then, is that it is too big to be small and be resigned to it; too small to be big and dominating. And as its appetite has grown with accession of strength, so has its impatience. If for the First Knesset it had polled 5.2% of the votes, and for the Second 16.4%, why not aim at 40% in the Third Knesset? If the extinguishing of the Progressives is a step in that direction, it is a measure ruthlessly to be pursued. Along with this is the not unnatural hope that other small parties, at present part of a loosely formed Religious Bloc, will, for some reason, fall to fuse and fall by the wayside, the General Zionists inheriting again.

It was to prevent the suppression of the smaller parties that the Four Per Cent Clause was finally settled on. To begin with, there was to have been a Ten Per Cent Clause, and no party failing to ring up ten per cent of the total voters' register was to have representatives in the Knesset. This would have meant the total eclipse of all parties except the Mapai, the General Zionists, the Hapoan (when there was one) and of a Religious Bloc — if it coalesced till then and if the coalition endured after the election. Quite a few notable people, Mr. Ben Gurion most of all, thought this was what the State needed, and they had very strong reasons on their side. The Western in-and-out system exercised a strong fascination, but it was as nothing to the detestation of the small parties and of their pressure group methods when they had in their hands the life or death of a Coalition Government.

Two-Party System

Which emotion was uppermost, lure of the two-party system or distaste for the extortionist small fry, is not really material to the present argument. Nobody could be blind to the drawbacks and disabilities of the in-and-out system, with the Republicans in and the Democrats out in America, or Labour in and the Tories out in Britain. Nor was the way the in-and-out system grew up in America entirely without blemish. To get in or stay in, a party was driven to make quite sure that the outs remained in the wilderness. At times this was done, say, in New York, in the bad old days, by Party enthusiasts consigning to the bottom of the East River the ballot boxes from districts whose loyalty to the ins was doubted and who were thought likely to help the outs; or vice versa. In Israel, the wish to bring to an end what amounted to minority rule, by small parties audaciously exercising the balance of power, was overwhelming. Yet common sense and common justice intervened. If you were indiscriminately to snuff out the small parties, the good would necessarily be sacrificed with the bad. The Progressives would be guillotined as surely as, say the Sephardi Party, whose label stood for no way of life and no political or economic philosophy. So the Ten Per Cent Clause was whittled down to four per cent and became part of the agreement between Mapai and the General Zionists —a percentage just large enough to keep the Progressives alive as a Parliamentary party and, incidentally, to maintain the *status quo* for the rest.

This limitation was to become law before the present Knesset rose for its summer recess, and to operate in the elections for the Third Knesset next summer. The General Zionists wanted it badly, and the Mapai badly wanted the G.Z. in the Coalition. Having tried to make sure that the minimum clause gave the Progressives a chance of survival, Mapai agreed; and the agreement was signed and sealed, eight months ago.

The rest is common knowledge. In the last eight months, reasons for having everyone in and, if at all possible, leave nobody out, have asserted themselves with powerful force. In the short history of the State there has not been a time that called for consolidation of all sections as the present, both on domestic and foreign grounds. The General Zionists cannot be unaware of the need for concentration, but nevertheless, have insisted on the agreement being carried out, involving legislation before the Knesset rises for the summer recess. When the Mapai ventured to point to the drastically changed circumstances, the G.Z. referred to Mr. Sharett's signature to the agreement. When the Mapai pointed out that there was no repudiation of signatures, only a suggestion to put off action until nearer the election, the G.Z. retorted that they were battling for the sanctity of pacts — a bond is a bond, and all that — and if the past was not kept, they regarded themselves as free of Cabinet collective responsibility, and could vote, or not vote, for Bills put down by the Government to be piloted by the Coalition.

This arbitrary and unilateral jettisoning of the very basis of the Coalition Government was a grave matter in itself. What concerned Mapai most was that the freedom which the G.Z. threatened to exercise would invariably affect measures on which decisions had been taken both by the Government and the Knesset Coalition. And so the fat was, and to an extent still is, in the fire.

* * *

BEHIND this, of course, is the unhappiness of the General Zionists at not being strong enough a party really to matter, though the second in size; and behind it is the frustration of Mapai at falling short of a majority and having to depend on other parties, large or small, as the case may be, to help lift the national burden. The G.Z. are unhappy that they have had to accede to measures not to their liking, and presumably not to the liking of the following they hope to keep or win; and they are disgruntled, as a result, that they cannot be in the Government and in opposition at the same time. The frustration of Mapai is less well-founded. The remarkable thing is not that the Mapai is not stronger, but that it is as strong as it is. It is one of the few revolutionary parties in history that not only survived the revolutionary war it conducted over the formation of a new State, but that remained at the helm after the revolution was accomplished. For once, the mantis did not devour her spouse.

G. Z. Device

In any case renouncing collective responsibility was for the G.Z. a timely and inviting device. They would be in, and at the same time unfetteredly out. If their anti-Coalition behaviour displeased the senior partner, they could claim that they were fighting for a moral issue. If the senior partner dissolved the Coalition because collective responsibility was being scuttled, the break-up of the Coalition could be laid at Mapai's door. If Mapai proved forbearing and allowed them freedom of action, they would bide their time, choose the moment best suited to their needs, or for going into voluntary exile, and fight the election free of Cabinet or other responsibility.

A common hindrance in political party manoeuvring is that it is as transparent to the manoeuvree as to the manoeuvrer, and Mapai was not easily to be taken in by G.Z. strategy. There has been no repudiation of the minimum vote clause on Mapai's part, only an invitation to reconsider it in the light of altered circumstances. In the present climate, the limiting clause excluding small parties has to be considered also because a new party, La'Ahdut Avoda, has been hatched after a period of turbulent gestation. The uneasy birth (or rebirth) of this party raises questions as to its future and that of the rump Mapam. And there is the question of the Religious splinters; the Arab vote; and the overcrowded international situation, as reflected on Israel's borders and in distant Western capitals; let alone any predilection for the Green-Cheese-Moon Party and the Prince Albert Coat Party.

Moreover, the Mapai have now as little reason to be happy over the present Coalition as the lesser partner. If the General Zionists now maintain that they have had so little of their way in the Coalition Government, the Mapai can counter with equal conviction that it has made substantial concessions to the G.Z., with radical effects on its own political programme, and on the presumed common Cabinet programme which was to form the very basis of the Coalition. Both parties have had to pay a price — the public footing the bill: the Mapai for failing to roll up a completely workable majority, the G.Z. for growing too large to be a manageable minority.

* * *

THE crisis, if crisis it is, is in essence the function of a clash which is not to be resolved by capriciousness on the one side and impatience on the other. If the Coalition is to endure — and it should — the two main contestants must each realize their limitations, natural or unnatural. If this should fail and the present Coalition should crash, then a more discreditable crisis must evolve, when the smaller parties, those of the Religious Bloc in particular, will try and exact tribute as the price of their helping to form a government to carry on until the elections.

The harm to the country in the breaking up of the present Coalition is apparent. Less apparent is the advantage to the General Zionists themselves. They may find, for example, that their insistence on the minimum vote agreement, and the ensuing dissolution of the Coalition — whether they stay in to act irresponsibly, or depart because they do—may cost them, among other things, valuable Ministries: the Interior and Commerce and Industry where they have had moderately free sway, as well as Communications and Health.

In short, what the General Zionists need still to learn is that, if the existence of small Parties is from their view-point barely defensible, their own desertion under the present conditions is utterly indefensible. On the other hand, setting up a political climate in which the small parties invariably hold the balance can be defended neither on democratic nor any other grounds. In this cooling-off period, the General Zionists will, no doubt, give serious thought to these considerations.

See Israel WITH PELTOURS

PELTOURS

Daily Tours:

GALILEE ★ JERUSALEM ★ ASHKELON ★ SDOM

Special:

Weekend in the Galilee ★ Air tours to the Negev

TEL AVIV: 32 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Telephones: 4225/7 & 66704/5
JERUSALEM: 3 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Telephone: 4118/9
HAIFA: 96 Ha'atzmaut Road, (Kingsway), Telephone: 4661/3
REMOVOT: Rehov Herzl, Telephone: 233

DEPARTURES: SEPT. 5 — SEPT. 11
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 5	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	L. A. I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, London, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia
	2130	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Mon. Sept. 6	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris
TUE. Sept. 7	0200	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1145	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1215	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2045	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul, P. Sudan, Asmara, Rome, London
WED. Sept. 8	0700	S.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0815	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia
THU. Sept. 9	1200	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1200	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1240	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome
FRI. Sept. 10	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	1230	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. Sept. 8	2115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Sept. 7, 1954	s.s.	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Sept. 9, 1954	s.s.	ARTSAH	Naples, Marseilles

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv • Jerusalem • Haifa • Hadera • New York • London • Paris • Brussels • Vienna • Rome • Johannesburg • Capetown

HEARD ABROAD

Children are actually reading the country... If you make something intelligent enough for children to understand, then adults will understand it, too.
Hopalong Cassidy, U.S. Television Star

To be fat is good.
Dr. M. Sabry, medical adviser to the Egyptian Channel swimming team.

An untrained child on a bad bicycle is simply an accident going somewhere to happen.
Islington, England, Road Safety Report.

We socialists are public benefactors.
Miss Barbara Goolden.

People have no idea how few Germans want to be soldiers.
General Hasso von Manteuffel

The Commonwealth is not breaking up, it is growing up.
Mr. Harold Holt, Australian Minister of Labour

Bid to Make Cairo 'Islamic Centre'

By RUSSELL THOMAS

CAIRO, (OPNS). — THE decision of the Egyptian authorities to build an Islamic centre in Cairo, to be the focal point for the elaboration of an Islamic policy in the Near East and adjoining territories is one of the direct results of the visit to Mecca, of Lieut.-Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser, the Egyptian Prime Minister, and Colonel Anwar Sadat.

They went there ostensibly to attend the Haj, the annual pilgrimage of devout Moslems to the Holy Kaaba Stone and Mount Ararat; but in the shade of the Royal Palace and over ceremonial suppers, the political leaders discussed their common problems.

Nor was it by accident that the President and Prime Minister of Pakistan made the pilgrimage this year. Colonel Nasser had let it be known that he was attending and Pakistanis, smarting from the bitterness of Egyptian attacks on the Turco-Pakistan Pact, saw in this their opportunity to explain the situation as they saw it.

The attacks had, in fact, ceased when Egypt reached agreement with Britain. What point was there in Egypt attacking a policy of regional security which was, in one sense, the core of its own agreement to maintain the four Canal Zone base with British help? Furthermore, Egypt, by agreeing that an attack on Turkey would justify automatic re-entry of British troops to the base, had given itself a link, though a somewhat tenuous one, with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

'In Western Camp'

What Egypt could not do was to break at once with the propaganda which had saturated the country during the period of its struggle with Britain: a propaganda which had sworn a great oath against the Western connection. But in recent months Egypt has been slowly breaking away. Recently the weekly newspaper of the Army, Al-Tahrir, said more directly, through its principal columnist, that Egypt is in the Western camp.

The tortuous elaboration of Arab politics makes the Islamic union a peculiar expression of this reconstruction of policy. In the first place, the Moslem Brotherhood, and kindred movements which have identified xenophobia and political intolerance with the Moslem faith, are the strongest force operating against the new trend of Egyptian policy. To make an Islamic union formed of all the Moslem countries would take from these opponents their principal weapon or, at the least, confuse the issue.

King Saud, the Pakistan and the Egyptian leaders discussed the prospect in these general terms, and in full realization that the scheme would take some time to evolve. There would also be difficulties. India would not look with favour on the evolution of a policy which might attract its strong Moslem minority, and even the Lebanon, with its fifty per cent Christian population, would not find it welcome.

Nevertheless, Colonel Nasser has agreed to visit Pakistan, and will go to Djakarta, capital of Indonesia, for a South-east Asian conference; and the plan for an Islamic centre has been announced in Cairo.

The elaboration of the general idea behind the plan has not been published, but a journalist, Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, who is close to the Egyptian Revolutionary Council and who attended the pilgrimage with Colonel Nasser, reports that Pakistan and Egypt have agreed to cooperate militarily, providing one another with arms where possible. He also says that a yearly Islamic conference will be held at the time of the Haj in Mecca. In the meantime, Egypt is to contact the Islamic States in Asia in preparation for the conference at Djakarta.

Against France

Where the conversations in Mecca got out of step was in the plan, reported by Heykal, for Moslem evangelism in Africa, and, of course, for support for North African nationalist movements against the French. This aspect of the plan is evidently intended to capture the imagination of fervent Moslems and turn them away from the Moslem Brotherhood.

But it will hardly encourage the *rapprochement* with the West which is the unwritten background to the plan. Apart from French opposition, the idea of Islam going into action in the troubled continent of Africa is likely to raise the fears of Christian communities in both Britain and the United States.

Nasser in Mecca
Express Photo

Powers Veto Pensions for Nazis Till Austria Settles Restitution

LONDON (JCPNS). — ACTING for once with unanimity, the four-Power Allied Council for Austria has vetoed two laws that the Austrian Government wished to enact to restore confiscated property to ex-Nazis and provide for the payment of pensions to former Nazi State officials.

This is not the first time that the Austrian Coalition Government (composed of the Catholic People's Party and Socialists) has tried to push through measures intended to rehabilitate and appease Austria's considerable ex-Nazi population. But fortunately, pro-Nazi laws of the "constitutional" type — these require the unanimous approval of the Allied Council — have almost invariably been blocked by the United States, which has repeatedly insisted that legislation for the relief of victims of Nazi persecution (many of whom are, of course, Jews) must precede that for their oppressors.

Common View

It is encouraging to know that the American view is shared by Britain, France and Russia, and that these countries have declared publicly that it would be unjust to rehabilitate Nazi war criminals, many of whom were convicted of criminal acts against Jews, before proper compensation is granted to victims of Nazi persecution.

The British delegate, Sir Geoffrey Wallinger, announced at the Allied Council meeting that his Government would be ready to consider legislation favouring ex-Nazis only after full justice had been done to the victims of Nazism.

All this shows that there is a strong feeling not confined to Jewish circles that it is high time the Austrian authorities took concrete measures to meet Jewish claims. Talks on this question have, regrettably, dragged on for over a year. Despite repeated declarations of its desire and intention to satisfy just Jewish claims speedily, the Austrian Government has again and again succeeded in delaying a settlement, preferring, apparently with an eye on the forthcoming provincial elections, to give priority to the demands of former Nazis. Negotiations may be resumed in October, by which date Herr Raab, the Austrian Chancellor, has promised to submit new proposals to the Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria.

Prospects of an agreement on this question may have been improved by the decision of the Allied Council to veto the pro-Nazi laws, for the Austrian authorities must now realise that world opinion is not with them. They have time in which to formulate realistic proposals providing a basis for a mutually satisfactory agreement.

HERZL IN LONDON

RECOLLECTIONS FOR HERZL YEAR
By ISRAEL COHEN

THE first occasion when I saw Herzl was at the first public meeting that he addressed in London. The reason why he decided to speak at this meeting was because the exposition of his ideas to the members of the Maccabean Club, a gathering of intellectuals, had met with a lukewarm reception. As he had failed with the *elite* of London Jewry, he was resolved to win the masses. The meeting took place on a warm Sunday afternoon, on July 12, 1896, at the Jewish Working Men's Club in the East End. I lived only a few dozen metres away and was thus able to get there early and secure a seat fairly near to the platform. The hall, which could hold only a few hundred, was packed with a crowd who had been attracted by the English and Yiddish posters, while thousands outside were unable to gain admittance. The great majority of the audience were natives of Russia, some of whom had come to England only recently and others some years previously, though all alike still had vivid memories of persecution and were keyed up to a high pitch of expectancy as they eagerly awaited the man who, they believed, would lead them back to the land of their forefathers, and there was a storm of prolonged applause when they had their first glimpse of the tall, majestic figure as he came in.

An attempt had been made to induce Sir Samuel Montague who was a Member of Parliament for the local constituency, as well as President of the Federation of Synagogues, to take the chair, but he was unwilling to risk his reputation.

The chair was therefore taken by Dr. Moses Gaster, *Haham* of the Sephardi community, who had been active in previous years among the *Hovevei Zion* in Rumania, and who annoyed his own lay leaders because of his advocacy of the Zionist movement. Herzl, at that time, was only a young man of 36, but with his long, square-cut beard, his long black frock-coat, his dignified mien and imposing presence, he not only looked older but seemed to have come from a different world. He spoke calmly, in a resonant voice, from a few notes in his hand, without the fluency that he later acquired; but as his language was the elegant German of an author, it is doubtful whether many understood his words, though they grasped his meaning and were certainly under his spell.

Pleas for Caution

There were other speakers on the platform, but they did not form a harmonious chorus, for while Dr. Gaster gave his eloquent support, some sought to dampen the general enthusiasm by pleas for caution. The loudest applause was aroused by a local Hebrew teacher, Ephraim Ish-Kishor, whose Yiddish speech, delivered with passionate fervour, swept the audience off their feet and evoked flattering compliments from Herzl himself.

In the street outside, the crowd patiently waited for another view of the man who was ushering in a new epoch in Jewish history, and cheer upon cheer followed him until he was out of sight.

After the first Zionist Congress in 1897, Herzl became a rather frequent visitor to London, and I was present at three more meetings at which he spoke. The first was in the Great Assembly Hall, in Whitechapel, in the autumn of 1898, when there was such a vast crowd that extra police had to be summoned to prevent some from attempting to force their way in after all parts of the hall were packed. The second was in the summer of 1899, in the St. Martin's Town Hall, in the West End, when for the first time he read his speech, rather slowly, in English. The third occasion was at a reception given by the Zionist Federation in the Hotel Great Central, in April, 1900. At the last of these gatherings, Herzl was delayed, and as the audience was becoming impatient, an interesting visitor in clerical attire from South Africa was asked to step into the breach. It was the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hertz, of Johannesburg, who had been expelled from the Transvaal by President Kruger owing to his anti-Government attitude; he later succeeded Dr. Herman Adler as Chief Rabbi.

When Herzl at length arrived, he gracefully apologised for his delay, which was due to the lateness of his train from the English coast. After his speech, various persons were presented to him, among whom I had the honour to be included. I was introduced by Jacob de Haas, who acted as one of his trusty lieutenants and addressed propaganda meetings all over England. De Haas was then assistant-editor of the "Jewish World," which strongly supported the cause, as distinguished from the more influential "Jewish Chronicle," which voiced the opposition of the communal leaders.

His Last Congress

The last time I saw Herzl was at the Sixth Zionist Congress, in Basle, in August, 1903. It was his last Congress and a very stormy one, for he had to face very bitter opposition on account of two matters — his visit to Russia, where he had spoken with the Minister of Interior, Plehve, whom the Jews in Russia regarded as the instigator of the pogroms that had taken place a few months earlier, and, secondly, the project of an autonomous Jewish settlement in British East Africa. It was the latter question that dominated the Congress, and on which there were endless speeches, particularly in Russian and Yiddish, for the most determined opponents of the project were delegates from Russia. Passions rose high and voices louder still; and Herzl had often to call for silence by a redoubled rap with his mallet, while his repeated appeal, *"Ich bitte um Ruhe!"* uttered in resonant and commanding tones, still echoes in my memory after the passage of decades.

Although Herzl was subjected to more frequent and more mordant attacks at that Congress than at any previous one, and although his heart was already affected, he nevertheless exercised remarkable self-control and gave a patient hearing even to complaints with which he should not have been troubled. For instance, the press correspondents were dissatisfied with the arrangements made for their convenience and were particularly annoyed because many of their seats were occupied by pseudo-journalists who had managed to obtain press tickets. They therefore decided to send a deputation to Herzl, in which I was included. He assured us of his sympathy, as he was a journalist himself, but asked for our indulgence in view of the circumstances; and he pacified and honoured us by agreeing to be photographed together.

Mutual Hospitality

NOTHING is lost yet. Many hopes still flutter in the air like butterflies, but the gentlemen with the nets are almost extinct. There is even a hope that one of these days we may get to know our neighbours, the Arabs of Israel. A group of university students in Jerusalem, Arabs and Jews, have organized (within the Students' Organization) a Mutual Hospitality Club, the aims of which are friendship, understanding and an appreciation of each others' problems, social, economic and cultural. Actually, any organization could embroider these fine aims on its holiday flags, but this new club, unlike others, will not be satisfied with indulging in speeches and intimate tea parties. According to the plan, Jewish students will be invited to spend a few days in Arab villages at the homes of Arab students and teachers, and the Arab students, in turn, will be invited to visit the families of Jewish students. We are usually very stingy about hailing new schemes and handing out compliments, but whatever compliments we do have we hereby send to the Mutual Hospitality Club.

Farewell Party

FOR the past six weeks our man had been pestering us to send him to cover the Youth Seminar in Beit Hakerem. He mentioned something about attractive Anglo-Saxon girls and thought he should see what the Jewish Agency was doing for them. So a couple of weeks ago we finally sent him off to the Seminar's farewell party, and here are his notes on the affair:

Teacher's Seminary, Beit Hakerem, Tuesday night, 9 o'clock. Birds in the trees, stars in the sky. Enter building with a pounding heart and eager eye. Place is full. Five packed tables, a kilometre long. At least 100 metres, anyway. On the tables flowers, bottles of beer, grapes, peanuts, papers, restless hands and glasses.

Just missed the farewell meal. Always miss the main attraction. In front a stage, and a group of young Hadassah girls from America are singing amusing songs. In the background, eight Israel flags and a portrait of

Herzl, life-size, or perhaps life-size and a half. Most of the songs are popular American tunes to which the girls have added Hebrew words here and there, to the great amusement of the audience. Then they sing *Simi yadech al ya-ar-di, anni she-o-lach, ve at she-o-li* in Hebrew and Tra la la in English. Wonderful.

A well-built girl in a well-built dress with six big plastic buttons steps out for the finale. She says she wants everyone to know that they've all had a wonderful time and that they're taking back home with them many beautiful memories and Bezalel ashtrays while the rest of the group hums softly, "How touching," says a bearded young man next to me. Next appear a boy and a girl who sing in perfect harmony into imperfect microphones about the beauty of Kinneret, the sweetness of love, the smell of the grass and the beautiful sky. All in Hebrew too, or so I'm told.

Approach Mr. Yehuda Goodman, of the Jewish Agency Youth Department, head of the Seminar, and mention the name of our paper. "Oh, you always misquote," he says. "Your paper is full of errors." We ask him how many students there are in the Seminar. "Huh?" he shouts over loud singing from the stage. How many students? I shout back. "Two hundred and eighty," he shouts. Two hundred and forty? I shout. "No," he shouts, "two hundred and thirty." "Don't shout," somebody shouts at us. Mr. Goodman pulls me into a corner. He says that half of the students are American and half are English. They are all young adult students. Seven weeks' study. Thirty per cent religious. The idea is to give them an intelligent picture of Israel. Hard work. Nineteen instructors. They imbibed the spirit of the country by the gallon, smelled the fresh air of our great achievements and were most impressed.

Another group invades the stage. A boy in a blue fembot hat says they are going to show us pantomime. They sit down on chairs, and when the boy says "We are travelling to the Negev on an Egged bus," all of them start bouncing in their seats like epileptics. That's pantomime. The audience roars. The boy pulls out a huge map and points out an imaginary factory on the left. The passengers either fall asleep or look to the right. The audience becomes hysterical. One of the bus passengers loses his hat. The audience is about to turn over the tables.

Pass alongside the tables and stop to take notes behind a huge fellow of about 30, tremendous shoulders and arms, wearing a *kepele* on which is embroidered in gold Hebrew letters: Good Boy.

A new entertainer appears on stage and announces a song which will sum up their Hebrew lessons. The tune is American, the words run something like *"Shalom, toda, slicha, bevakasha, ein davar, regs."* The audience is overcome with mirth. It seems that most of them understand the lyrics. Again some songs about hardships on Egged buses, full of geographical names and la-la-la's. The audience applauds. I can't applaud any more. My hands are full of peanuts. Again an explosion of laughter. A boy laughs so hard he has to lean his head on the shoulder of the girl next to him. I snatch his beer. The finale is about the Israel disease. It runs something like this: "I got *shilshul*, jolly jolly *shilshul*, I got *shilshul* to last me all my life..."

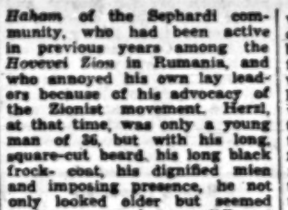
Programme ends. Mr. Goodman announces that all baggage and people should be ready at four a.m. that their relatives won't be able to get anywhere near them in the port and that the floor will be cleared for dancing. Everyone goes outside. I fill my pockets with peanuts and follow them. Only now I notice many of Jerusalem's eligible bachelors are here. An instructor tells me that they've been keeping close watch on the progress of the Seminar, questioning the girls in the evenings and trying to help the instructors by pointing out how wonderful it is for American girls to settle down in Israel.

A good-looking girl passes in front of two of the local boys. One of them tries to stop her, but the other one says, "Leave her alone, that one speaks Hebrew." Another girl is saying goodbye to a group of elderly people. She shakes hands and says in her best seminar Hebrew, "We won't say goodbye, we'll say macaroni." I say macaroni to a few friends and on the way out I pass two girls, one of whom is saying, "He's simply wonderful. I tell you, he's marvellous. You'd never find one like that in America. He's really what I'd call an educated cab driver."

Copyright, "Dvar Hashavua"

What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ



Patriarch Tombs at Beit Shearim

By AVRAHAM BIRAN

AFTER an interval of 12 years, the Israel Exploration Society resumed the excavations at Beit Shearim last year. Under the direction of Dr. N. Avigad, work began again in the middle of August and is expected to continue until the end of this month.

Already a wealth of material has been brought to the attention of scholars. It has been established that the necropolis at Beit Shearim, spread over the slopes of the city hill, was the central burial place for the Jewry of the Diaspora. To the long list of cities known from the excavations in 1936-40, many names of Northern Syrian towns, whence the bodies of important dignitaries were brought for burial, have now been added.

The theory that Beit Shearim was hallowed in the eyes of world Jewry because the Patriarch, Rabbi Judah I was buried there, has now assumed added weight by the fact that the burial cave of two persons bearing the names of Rabbi Judah's sons has been discovered. And Rabbi Judah's own grave may be found as well.

Last year, the expedition limited itself to two objects: to clean the remains of a gate which was supposed to be the main city gate, and to trace its connection, if any, with the city wall; and to find and clean catacombs which had not been systematically examined before. The excavations at the gate revealed that despite its monumental dimensions it was not a city gate but belonged to a group of houses, placed by Dr. Avigad in the fourth, fifth or sixth century C.E. This confirms Prof. Mazar's theory that Beit Shearim was inhabited long after Rabbi Judah's death.

Grave-Robbers

But the importance of the excavations lies in the catacombs and their inscriptions. Fortunately, these were not destroyed by the numerous robbers who ravaged the catacombs. As they could not move the heavy doors at the entrance to the caves, the vandals made a breach, large enough for a thin person to crawl through, in the soft limestone above the entrance. They were not deterred by such warning signs as an Aramaic inscription, painted in red, and reading in very clear letters: "He who is buried here is Shimeon the son of Yochanan; and on oath, whoever shall open upon him, shall die of an evil end."

The last phrase, מות רשה בסוף ימיו, is new in Judaeo-Aramaic epigraphy. So is another formula, in Greek, which has no parallel either among those found at Beit Shearim hitherto or among other inscriptions in Eretz Israel. According to Prof. H. Schwabe it reads: "Who so moves this woman, He Himself who resurrects and quickens the dead shall judge." It is of interest to note that we have here clear evidence of the belief in the resurrection of the dead.

"This is the resting place of Juda son of Levi for ever in peace. May his resting place be set in peace," says one inscription. Expressions concerned with the rest of the deceased are used in Jewish epitaphs of various periods.

The Greek inscriptions are by far the more numerous (of the 37 found last season only four were in Hebrew and Aramaic). Prof. Schwabe, who has published some, says: "All the inscriptions are in prose, and their main function is to mark the burial-place of the deceased: in other words, they are in no sense monumental in intention, but were provided for the benefit of relatives who came to mourn over the graves of their ancestors or kindred, to make it easier to find the graves that they sought.

Of one inscription, reading "Be comforted, O Matron Calliope. No one is immortal; she was from Byblos," Prof. Schwabe remarks that he has not found a Jewess with this name in any other place. He points out, however, that Byblos was in Phoenicia where the Jews were the most hellenized. The title Matron indicates the dignity of the buried woman's social position as well as her age. In the Talmud, the title is applied to the wives of emperors or governors, or other great ladies.

Varied Burials

Another inscription proves how widespread was the custom of bringing to Beit Shearim important dead from afar. "Apas of Aidesios, the Head of the Council of Elders, an Antiochene." Aidesios was a Gerousiarch, i.e., head of the Council of Elders. It is reasonable to suppose that several Jewish communities existed in Antioch, the capital of Syria. Their synagogues sent delegates to the Council of Elders, and the head of the Council was elected by all the Jews of the city. Aidesios was, therefore, a member of a very respected and important family, well known to everyone, and hence there was no need to mention his father's name over his grave. Incidentally, the whole family was buried at Beit Shearim. "There are, in the apsis, six graves belonging to Aidesios," says another inscription.

The deceased were also brought from Yahmur, about 30 kilometres east of Sidon, and from Phaine, a town east of Tyre and south of Damascus. This season's work has added the town of Sidon to the list. It appears that the dead of Phoenicia and Syria were buried together. It may be conjectured that each of the communities of the Diaspora had its own section here.

Monumental Cave

Last season, Dr. Avigad was attracted to a catacomb entirely different in plan and facade from the others. The rock-cut wall which forms its facade faces northward. It begins about two metres below the top of the slope and descends eight metres to the floor of the court. A masonry arcade was added to this rock-cut wall, comprising three arches resting on four pillars all built of smooth ashlar. On the face of the pillars are flat pilasters with capitals and moulded bases in the Attic style.

On entering, one comes to a spacious hall, 14 metres long and 4.60 metres wide. From the wall opposite the entrance, a passage, four metres long and two metres wide, leads to another room, 7.9 metres long and four metres wide. Another room measures six metres by five. Many niches line the walls and pit burials are sunk in the floor. The pit-graves are placed near certain tombs in the walls; they apparently manifest a desire on the part of the deceased to be buried close to the tombs of venerated individuals.

There is no doubt that this catacomb, discovered last season and completely cleared during the present one, will arouse widespread interest because of its architectural grandeur—and because it may belong to the family of the Patriarch Judah I, the compiler of the Mishna, who was buried at Beit Shearim according to our literary sources.

So far Dr. Avigad has published only a preliminary report, and it is natural that the excavators should be very cautious, but two names are clearly identifiable. In the long niche, cut at the end of the left hand wall of the big hall, a vertical closing slab remains in situ, with the words "Rabbi Shimeon" painted on it in big letters. And above the first loculus, on the right side of the passage leading to the built tomb, שמעון בן רבי (this one is of Rabbi Gamaliel) is inscribed in black, with the words "Rabbi Gamaliel" in Greek. These names are those of the sons of Rabbi Judah.

This season's excavation has brought to light another name from the cave. It is Hanina (spelled Anina both in the Hebrew and in the Greek). The Talmud tells us that the Galileans could not pronounce the laryngeal consonants properly, and that they were not allowed to conduct the service in the synagogue on that account.) Now we know that before his death Rabbi Judah appointed his son Gamaliel Nasi, his son Shimeon Hacham, and another Scholar, Hanina Bar Hama, Yoshev B'Rosh — presumably chief administrator. Rabbi Hanina must have been closely connected with the Patriarch's family, and it should not be surprising to find him buried in the same vault.

That other people from the Patriarch's entourage would be buried at the feet of the Patriarch and his sons should also be taken for granted. Rabbi Judah said: "Joseph the Haifaite and Shimeon the Ephraimite served me in my lifetime and they will serve me at my death." Rabbi Judah's grave has not yet been found, but the catacomb may still reveal it.

Rostoker at work on his machine at the Hebrew University.

Student Makes Nucleus 'Gauge'

WORKING for two and a half years almost without funds, David Rostoker, a student at the Hebrew University, has managed to build a machine for the detection of nuclear quadruple resonance absorption, which establishes the shape of nuclei by driving particular wave-lengths of radio energy through the electric field that surrounds them (the field is produced by the electrons.)

There are only 10 or 12 such machines in the world. Most of the experiments performed with them so far have involved chlorine nuclei, which are known to deviate considerably from the conventional spherical nucleus.

Rostoker took up the problem of building the machine to fulfil the original research requirement for an M. Sc. degree. It proved too difficult a problem for the amount of time at his disposal, but rather than give it up, he preferred to postpone taking his examination. Although the the completion of the apparatus would easily qualify him for an even higher degree, he has, as a result, not yet been awarded his master's diploma.

Very little has been published in scientific literature that might have helped Rostoker set up his machine. Since he was working without a budget, he also had to exercise considerable inventiveness. A toothbrush holder encloses the apparatus for measuring the peak amplitude of the waves, which is then recorded on a cathode-ray oscillograph, a device similar to a television screen which Rostoker also made himself. A plastic sugar bowl was used to house the energy transmitter, an appliance not unlike a radio transmitter.

Rostoker left his profession as a photographer of children for a career in physics. *M.K.*

Israel's World of Music

IN the concert of nations one should strive to understand the music of each. The music dealers of Israel know that better than anyone else, for they deal with a public which is thirsty for music of all kinds from all over the world.

Our youth loves music, especially classical music. They sing, they form choirs, they learn to play various instruments, they dance — folklore and artistic dances: all kinds are popular. Many demand Israel music, which has grown out of our landscape. Immigrants from Oriental countries, again, have not much use for Mozart and Gluck, and a good selection of the music they like must be on hand. Our music dealers try to please everyone, and endeavour keenly to assist in the cultural growth of the country.

There are a great many music stores in Tel Aviv, and most specialize in one line or another. Haifa and Jerusalem each have three well-established stores.

Scores Imported

Classics and teaching material are the same in Israel as in other countries. Most of the books and scores under this heading are imported, mainly from the United States and from the United Kingdom. Each firm receives an allocation of foreign currency for this purpose. The stores have a wide selection of scores: folk music, especially for recorders, Israel songs, songs for special occasions, choir material, scores for study, for school orchestras.

There are several music publishing houses in Israel, but their scores and imported music do not suffice to meet the demand. Since music is written from left to right, vocal scores in Hebrew are also printed in this direction, syllable by syllable. Copying and transposing scores is a very busy line in this country, and it caters to many special requirements.

Classics Most Popular

Records are the music store's second item. Classical orchestral works are the most popular, but records of solo music, excerpts from operas, good entertaining music and modern popular "hits" of all kinds sell widely. These are not all imported: there are two firms that make records in this country. They produce mainly dance and folklore music.

There is a lending library for long-playing records with a good assortment of music in Israel, but there are no shops dealing in second-hand records and scores, and no music-lending libraries.

You will find everything in the way of books about music in Israel music shops, and they are mostly in English: biographies, textbooks, popular introductions to the subject, aids for the music teacher, works on theory, on the dance, the theatre, and opera. We publish locally books in Hebrew on many of these subjects.

Last but not least, the music dealer in Israel has a stock of all sorts of instruments: recorders (we have two factories in this country) accordions, violins, wind instruments, etc. The pianos are a very important line, and there is a lively trade in second-hand instruments in this branch, since the import of new pianos is prohibited.

All pianos offered for sale have been over-hauled by experts and are in the best of condition. We have first-rate technicians and piano-tuners. When import restrictions are lifted, representatives of all world-known makers will, no doubt, find interesting business in Israel.

JULIUS SACHS

Traub's Sculpture At Ramat Hanadiv

A distinctive feature of the complex of gardens which makes up Ramat Hanadiv (near Zikhron Ya'akov), the burial place of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Father of the Yishuv and Founder of PICA, and his wife, Baroness Adelaide, is the sculpture, most of which has been carved by Rhoda Traub, a sculptress, originally from South Africa. Her work consists of the fountain outside the main entrance, representing a female figure with grapes, fish etc.; the "clasped hands", at the foot of the terraced garden, which enclose the pipe conveying water into the pond; the sun dial in the rose garden; and the "hands" along the edge of the bowl beside the tomb. It is all in local stone. The fountain and sun dial are in light coloured sand stone from Central Galilee, the "hands" in a greyish black limestone from Ma'ale Hahamisha and the bowl in black basalt from near Kinneret.

Such diverse subjects test an artist's ability to adapt the sculpture to the surroundings. This applies especially to the more important pieces, the "clasped hands" and the sun dial. Both are massive, but the proportions compensate for loss of size in the bright light. The "hands," clasped one above the other, are the horny hands of a labourer that suit a terraced garden where the cacti and flowers grew among stones and rocks. At the same time, these hands break the periphery of the lunette-shaped pond and form a sort of full stop. The sun dial is held and surrounded by a large, lazy figure, "Timeless Time" with his head dreamily raised to the sun. More than any other feature in the gardens, it divides Ramat Hanadiv from the workaday world. Again as in the instance of the "Clasped Hands", the dial both completes a long vista and breaks up the background—the pergola at the end of the rose garden.

Earthy Tang

The "Clasped Hands" and the sun dial and, to a lesser degree, the fountain allow one to form an idea of Mrs. Traub's artistic personality. It is that of a carver and not of a modeller, of a carver with the power to inject an earthy tang into the finished sculpture.

Among the remaining sculpture at Ramat Hanadiv, the statue of a woman stands against the wall within the main entrance, her face covered by her hands as if in prayer. This has been executed by Israel Traub, known here as a painter in simple lines and direct conception.

Lime and Stone Production Ltd. made the limestone map from the design by the architect, Uriel Schiller. It lies at the head of the terraced garden, and on it are marked the towns and villages connected with the Baron's activity. The Tomb itself, also constructed by the same firm, is in polished black basalt; the gold lettered inscription was worked by Ben-David. *H.*

(Pictures on page 8).

Mosquitoes Rout Nudist Convention

VIENNA (UP). — An invasion of mosquitoes accomplished last week what Russian spying tactics failed to do — it forced an international convention of nudists to put on clothes.

Delegates to the Fourth International Nudist Congress rushed to dress when their Deer Island hideaway on the Danube fell prey to millions of mosquitoes during the first night. Swatting and scratching, most of the nudists — in clothes — flooded into Vienna seeking anti-mosquito oils and ointments before resuming their deliberations on the "bare essentials."

A few diehard delegates insisted that they were "immune" to mosquito bites. But the scenery on the island was definitely deteriorating for the Russians, who had been watching it all along. Rooftop space within watching distance of the Danube was at a premium throughout the Congress.

Soviet Observers

Men, women and children from 12 nations were aware of the Soviet intrusion on their privacy as they peeled off their clothes in a willow glen. Two Russian jets zoomed overhead. A woman wearing only horn-rimmed spectacles and earrings said, "Maybe they'll learn something." Others paid no attention to long rows of Soviet heads and the glint of field glasses trained on their meeting place from both sides of the Danube.

BRIDGE

THE 1954 CHAMPIONSHIP

By JERUSALEMITE

THIS story comes to you straight from Washington, where I had the good fortune of meeting the cream of the American bridge players disputing this year's championship. Unfortunately, however, my time was very short, and I was therefore unable to do more than obtain a glimpse of the team-of-four event, which was the most important and the most exciting of the various contests.

There were numerous upsets among the top-notch players, who did not manage to survive the elimination rounds. The finals, contested by eight teams, were won with the splendid result of seven straight victories by the defenders of the title, namely M. Ellenby, W.A. Rosen, L. Mathe, J. Moran and C. Bishop. This team, the winners of the 1953 World Championship in Monte Carlo, will defend its world title next January in New York.

The hand below, described by G. Rapee in "The New York Times," is typical of the fine play which won the title for the defending champions:

	North (Mathe)	East	South (Rosen)	West
	—	1H	—	2D
	2NT	—	3NT	
	—	—	—	—

South opened the three of spades. Partner played the king, and declarer played low.

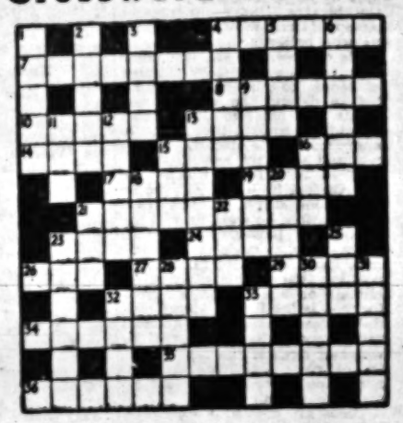
A spade continuation was won by declarer with the ace. Now a diamond was led to dummy and the finesse taken. North won with the king and studied the hand. Obviously, the only hope of defeating the contract lay in preventing declarer from using the long diamond suit.

North now led the king of clubs — the only play that could defeat the contract. Declarer was forced to refuse the trick, for the ace of clubs would be his only entry to dummy when the diamond suit was established. Again, North made a key play: he led a small spade and drove out declarer's last spade stopper. The ace and then another diamond was led. South winning with the ten. The jack of spades was cashed to set the contract one trick.

In the other room the contract was identical, but the defense was uninspired and four was made for a swing of 730 points.

	S. K 7 4 2 H. 4 2 D. K J C. K 10 5 4 2	
S. 9 5 H. 10 D. A Q 8 6 5 3 C. A 9 8 7	N W E S	S. A Q 6 H. A K 8 7 5 D. 9 4 C. Q J 3
	S. J 10 6 3 H. Q J 9 6 5 D. 10 7 2 C. 6	

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS—1, What a woman might wear for dance? 7. Figure of speech. 8. business on hand. 10. Possibly clean a weapon. 12. May sing, or possibly hum. 14. In the vernacular. 15. Execute it twice, and it's certainly dead. 16. Creature smaller than a panther. 17. Wearer of a blouse, really. 18. Just one. 21. Dramatic preparation. 23. Scold at speed? 24. Where cane is made on the Continent? 26. Might not fit if square. 27. Related to royalty, almost. 29. Neither diluted nor untidy. 32. One of the Bedsers. 33. Aromatic gum. 34. Interfere with an animal on the street. 35. Can still be ridden when part is missing. 36. Of high quality.

DOWN — 1. With which it's nice to have service. 2. Gem maybe, but many would like to lose it. 3. Church recess. 4. Uniform embellishment. 5. Deceive with a song? 6. Animal whose lair is in decay. 9. Does it complain when the season opens? 11. Welcome little thoroughfare? 12. May stand on the dining-table. 13. Describes ointment. 15. Part of the wide estuary of a river. 18. Trouble in a sailing-ship. 19. Do they help make a sheep feel cold? 20. She's in charge of a kid. 21. Scrap of cloth for students? 22. Hurried out of Otter. 23. A kick in the shoulder? 25. Black salt? 28. She's won in a game. 30. Straight up. 31. Cast away. 32. They wriggle at the fishmonger's. 33. Whites ones may be pets.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS — 4, Am-bus-h. 7, Services. 8, Clause. 10, Elope. 13, Boer (War). 14, Sam-e. 15, C-A-T-S. 16, Gem. 17, Trot. 19, Spur. 21, Waistcoat. 23, Help. 24, Long. 26, Tot. 27, Poet. 29, Amid. 31, Bets. 32, Snipe 34, Resort. 35, Emulsion. 36, Stoker.

DOWN — 1, Ashes. 2, Groom. 3, Vice. 4, Ascot. 5, Boar ('s head). 6, Sister. 9, Lean-on. 11, Lap. 13, Petal. 15, Battles. 15, Cos. 18, Gut. 22, Ripper. 20, Pagan. 21, Wet. 22, Cot(ton). 23, H-one-st. 25, Pip. 28, Otter. 30, Minim. 31, Deans. 32, Bo-O.K. 33, Salt.

Radio Review

More Confused Programmes

THE new series on 'Women in the State' got off to an odd start. The initial programme had much to commend it, consisting of a free discussion on youth work camps; the advisability of this institution was aired frankly and with a certain amount of liveliness. But I totally fail to see why this should have been included in a series on women in Israel, and even presented as the opening feature. The participants were a teacher (male), a *madrich* (male) a mother (female). With two changes, this broadcast could have evoked unstinted praise: a couple of young people should have been invited to join the discussion — and it should have been incorporated in the Monday night youth series.

There is adequate scope for a series on 'Women in the State' without having to establish a casuistic connection to justify the choice of topic. The distaff side has much to say that is of general interest, through both its individual representatives in many walks of life, and organized feminine activities in various directions. The terms of reference of this series need to be clearly defined and then adhered to.

Ma'agan Memorial

On Sunday night, a programme was broadcast on the occasion of the conclusion of the month of mourning following the Ma'agan tragedy. The emotions aroused by the disaster were certainly profound, and a commemorative feature on this occasion was appropriate. Programmes of this nature are not easy to devise; they are a challenge to avoid familiar precedents.

The programme opened with an unfamiliar composition. At the very end of the broadcast, we were informed that it was a dirge composed by Karel Salomon for the victims of Ma'agan. If we had known before, we could have listened more intelligently instead of wondering what it was all about. The announcer then went over the terrifying events at Ma'agan, which every listener must have known by heart. The rest of the programme consisted of excerpts from the memorial meeting arranged by the Va'ad Hapoel of the Histadrut. It is true that some non-Histadrut speakers participated. But was this really the sole memorial meeting to the victims of Ma'agan?

And, was it really necessary to announce at the end "This programme was broadcast in the series 'Wells of Work' presented in conjunction with the Histadrut?" Surely the event was a national tragedy, and its official commemoration over the Government radio should have received a national character — and not been given the auspices of any organization whatsoever.

Well Meant

Another broadcast on Sunday was devoted to Ilanshil, the organization that aids polio victims. This is clearly a worthy and important cause, and the society deserves every publicity and assistance. The programme fell into two halves: first a journalist and two doctors discussed the treatment of infantile paralysis, then the microphone was taken to a summer camp for polio victims. The first part was sincere and well-meaning, but the participants should not have been allowed to broadcast. Their subject-matter was admirable; their radio approach was poor. It was unfortunate that one of the doctors sounded like an ill-tempered sergeant-major. It was not fair to him to put him in front of a mike.

The latter part of the broadcast, in contrast, was fresh and live. The doctor sounded human, the chatter of the children encouraging and the personality of the driver, in particular, came over warm and friendly. If the broadcast had been constructed around that driver, something very special might have emerged.

AUDIO

Pick of Next Week's Listening: 'Farewell Symphony' by Uri Epstein (Wed. at 8.50); Chevalier's 'Requiem' and Brahms' 'Song of Destiny's (Wed. at 9.55).

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 697 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.8, 48.9 & 499 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow: 8.30 a.m.); 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.50 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

8 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 8.30 Service. 8.35 Exercises. 8.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.50 Close Down. 12.00 N. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.50 Break for Music. 2.00 Chess Corner. 2.35 Programme for Yemenites. 3.45 Summary of Mishnaic Readings. 4.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Toy Symphony (Haydn); Clarinet Concerto (Weber); Peer Gynt Suite No. 1 (Grieg); Capriccio Italien (Tchaikowsky); Overture "La Forza del Destino" (Verdi). 7.55 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 7.50 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Broadcasting Concerto No. 1 (Bach) Boyd Neel Orchestra, Conductor: Boyd Neel: Sinfonia Concertante for Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, Bassoon & Orchestra, Conductor: Leopold Stokowsky; Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven), B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Serenade for Strings (Dvorak); Intermezzo for Organ (Reger); Harpsichord Concerto (Rosenow-Champion); "Spiritualia" for Orchestra, (Gould). 10.05 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Prelude No. 1 (Bach-Stokowski); Violin Concerto (Brahms). 12.45 Curtain Up. 12.30 Light Music (R). 12.45 Requests (R). 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of Our Times. 2.45 Talk. 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera "The Pearl-fishers (Bizet), Act II & III. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 8.50 Newsreel. 9.00 Ismavtit and Melaveh Malka. 9.55 Concert: Liszt Programme: Piano Concerto No. 1; Phantasy on Hungarian Folk Songs. 10.55 Folk Dances (R). 10.55 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

499, 34, 215, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): 12.00 p.m. Readings & News. 12.15 Sabbath Songs. 12.30 "Vistas of Israel."

Tomorrow: 12.00 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 12.10 Songs. 12.30 The Week in the Knesset. 12.35 Melavah Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 214, 223 & 239 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.35 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HERBEW BROADCASTS: (24.80, 34.92, 30.52 & 30.99 M.): 7.30-9.00 p.m.

Today: News: News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Press Review.

VOICE OF AMERICA: English Broadcasts: (16.8, 19.6, 31.4 M.): 5.00-5.30 p.m. Repeated at 8.00-8.30 p.m. on 25.6 & 31.3 M.

WANTED

1) ELECTRIC JUICER for carrots, etc.
2) 35 mm. CAMERA—Leica, Robot, etc.

Write: No.2980, P.O.B. 1135, TEL AVIV.

SHIKUN FOR SALE

Shikun Mahal Ilan Yosef, Mortgage available to Mahal. Reply to: No.3738, Siman Schmidt & Associates Ltd., P.O.B.681, Tel Aviv.

HAVE YOU TOLD YOUR FRIENDS?

that in all matters of Real Estate business your brokers are

GOTTLIEB & SON

Real Estate Agency

85 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel. 4776, Tel Aviv.

American Tourist Couple Want to rent in Tel Aviv *elegantly furnished*

2-3 room flat

as from September 15. Apply No. 2977, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

WANTED BY AMERICAN COUPLE FOR ONE YEAR 3- or 4-ROOM Furnished Apartment IN REHAVIA.

CENTRAL HEATING AND CONVENIENCES

Phone: 4576, Jerusalem, or write: No. 01294, P.O.B. 81.

TO LET IN TEL GANIM Beautiful 3½ Room VILLA

lovely garden, for one year.

Please apply during the week (1—4 p.m.) 5, Marshak, 3 Rehov Marshak, Tel Ganim, Ramat Gan (Kiryath Menuha).

WANTED to buy or to rent, spacious **4 ROOMED FLAT**

Centrally located on MT. CARMEL. NO AGENTS. Apply: No. 2625, SPIGLAND ADVERTISING, SIRAH HOUSE, HAIFA.

Experienced English **SHORTHAND TYPIST**

good working knowledge of Hebrew. Seeks position

Please write to: "Stenotypist," P.O.B. 4298, Tel Aviv.

WANTED SECRETARY (FEMALE)

for full-time job. Must have perfect knowledge of Hebrew and German, good knowledge of English, independent worker. Preferably from the advertising branch. Apply only in writing with full particulars, to: Meinik Propaganda, 61 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE LUXURIOUS FLATS of 3-4 rooms

with central heating, running hot water. Occupancy within one month; situated in Tel Aviv, 35/37 Shderot David Hamelekh, (vicinity Shderot-Chen-Rehov Frishman).

Apply: **BEE-EZER** Contracting Company, 8 REHOV LEVONTIN, Tel. 3416, 72280, Tel Aviv.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays - Wednesdays - Fridays

Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatselet
TEL AVIV: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, 15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl; Sifri'a Bookshop, Central Carmel, Dr Flegel's Bookshop, 36 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 6 Reh.-Herzl.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognised agencies

Books

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS Periodicals, complete libraries bought. Renka Books, 1 Arlosoroff St., Tel. 3974, Jerusalem.

Dogs

FOR SALE Alsatian Puppy, outstanding pedigree; several thoroughbred Bezar Puppies. Enquiries to Israel Kennel Club, Jerusalem Branch, c/o Photo Freund, opp. Orion Cinema.

Dwellings—Premises

One room — two rooms, or office space: The "Rooms — Flats —Premises" Column is the right place. Be wise — advertise.

TO LET 3-room flat, central heating, terrace, balcony, vicinity of Knesset, 5th floor, no elevator. Apply No.21583, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET 2-room flat, including 2 kitchens. Low rent. Reasonable price, Romema, Jerusalem. Write to No.21581, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED TO BUY modern spacious **2 1/2-ROOM FLAT** good section of Jerusalem, moderate price, immediate full cash payment, no agents. Apply to: No. 21577, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET separate furnished double bed room. Half room to gentleman. Altman, 3 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv. (4-6 p.m. closed).

YOUNG working lady seeks furnished room, or half room in Tel Aviv. First class references. Willing to do baby-sitting. Please write: No.1000, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

TO LET furnished room separate entrance near Habimah to single gentleman. References required. Apply: P.O.B. 2507, Tel Aviv.

WORKING TOURIST requires for 6-8 months 3- or 3-room furnished flat, Central Tel Aviv. Offers: No. 34312, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

DUTCH family, best references want unfurnished 2½—3-room flat in Ramat Gan without key money. Write: P.O.B. 780, Tel Aviv.

COMPLETELY furnished flats, households bought on cash-payment. Reliable service. First-class references. H.Z. Herz, 4 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, Tel. 4709.

Lessons

WANTED English conversation with English-born person in exchange for French (or Hebrew). "Russian Lady," P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FIRST class cosmetician with foreign diploma, gives evening courses. Moderate prices. Face treatment. "Sofy" Beauty Parlour, 20 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv. (9 a.m. 6 p.m.)

Musical Instruments

WANT TO BUY small upright Piano. Offers with full details to: No. 21534, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

"KLOYZ" viola for sale. Please apply to: No.27902, P.O.B. 68, Haifa.

BABY grand piano, perfect condition, wanted to buy. Write: P.O.B. 1320, Haifa.

Optics-Photo

DICKMANS 40 Jaffa Rd., Haifa, expert in watches and spectacles. Repairs, quick — reliable.

Purchase—Sale

No better market for refrigerators, washing machines, furniture and the like. Place your advertisement today in our "Purchase-Sale" corner of the Classified Column.

FOR SALE Sewing Machine "Vesta," as new. Apply: P.O.B. 147, Jerusalem.

WASHING machine wanted to buy from private hand. Apply: P.O.B. 2980, Tel Aviv.

Situations Vacant

QUALIFIED experienced English teacher wanted for Tel Aviv secondary school. Part-time job. Apply to: No.28812, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

WANTED French-speaking governess for two children (6 and 3 years old). Living in. Apply: P.O.B. 456, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

BAR DAVID LITERARY AGENCY Talbieh, Jerusalem, Tel. 3020. Represents authors with publishers in Israel and abroad.

BOOKKEEPER (male) academic qualifications, thorough knowledge of Hebrew and English, correspondence and typing, seeks suitable position. Modest salary. Write No. 34508, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

HOUSEKEEPER, cook (specialist), experience with children, seeks job. American or British household in Ramat Gan or Tel Aviv preferred. Write: No. 34510, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

FOREMAN in metal works, wants to change working place. Please write: P.O.B. 7, Holon.

PRACTICAL NURSE well experienced best references, seeks position. Write: No.34524, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

WELL educated young man speaking fluently Hebrew, English, French, German, Hungarian and Rumanian, seeks job, hotel branch or tourist trade, owns motorcycle. Offers to: No.4, Rehov Lamed, Ramat Gan.

MECHANIC, experienced in Diesel, petrol and marine engines, speaks English, German, French and Hebrew, driving licence, is looking for job. Write: No.27726, P.O.B. 68, Haifa.

MANNEQUIN seeks job. Speaks Hebrew, French, German. Write: Neda, P.O.B. 36, Rehovot.

Vehicles

CARS, all types, bought and sold. "Autra," 8, Rishpalit, 14 Pinsk Tilim Rd., Tel. 66304, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

GRAPHOLOGICAL analysis, free. Pierre A. Koren, Kupferst. Blvd., Tel. 3262, Tel Aviv.

Large Public Institution Wants Expert Offset Printer MULTILITH SYSTEM For additional information write to: No. 447, Tel-Ariely Advertising, P.O.B. 345, Tel Aviv.

WANTED BY JERUSALEM FACTORY **SECRETARY (female)** half- or full-time job. Required: German (incl. shorthand) and excellent English. French an asset. Write to No. 12008, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem, enclosing complete curriculum vitae and references.

TRIUMPH OVER HORROR

By GERDA L. COHEN

A visit to the biggest mental hospital in Israel proves that Acre prison should never have been used to accommodate psychiatric cases. But it also proves that personnel can triumph over well-nigh intolerable conditions by dint of ingenuity and sheer fortitude.

This does not mean that a grim fortress, tunnelled by a maze of vaults, damp and peeling crypts, barred cells, has been transformed into a model hospital. On the contrary: it would save a lot of money earmarked for further repairs and conversion, were a public-spirited citizen to explode the bastions with T.N.T., after due warning to evacuate the inmates. This sentiment is echoed by employees of the Ministry of Health itself.

When the Government took over Acre prison, it inherited a "lunatic ward" containing a few dozen manacled, half-starved wretches. Double sets of bars sealing off cavernous cells had to be torn out and replaced by doors. Holes in the floor, or nothing at all, had to become sanitary installations. The absence of drainage and piped water added to the difficulties of an inexperienced and under-manned administration. Everything was in short supply, save patients: 143 in 1950, 600 today.

To enter the huge prison yard, where all male patients "exercised" together, was to court injury then. Food for 400 patients and staff was cooked on a "primus" in a make-shift hutment. (Gas stoves superseded this arrangement a year ago, and a central steam boiler is promised shortly.) What was more serious than material deficiencies, the nursing staff had little or no knowledge of psychotherapy.

Three Seminars

Since then, in-service courses have raised the standard of the 180 nurses who mostly began their exacting vocation quite untaught. The Ministry of Health now has three seminars with 60 students who specialise as nurses in psychiatric wards. The total medical personnel, including six doctors and 12 occupational therapists, numbers 280. Every worker wastes hours tramping through vaults and up rickety stairs, bolting gates behind and unlocking before. Each department has to heat its water and wash its dishes in corridor corners, wasting more time. Although the whole institution reeks of antiseptic, it defies the efforts of cleaners: plaster continually drops from rheumatic stone walls onto rough concrete flooring. The electric bill must be as massive as the ramparts which successfully keep sunlight from the wards.

Despite all these discomforts, patients find here a high degree of sympathy and unshakable forbearance. Everyone, from the completely deranged to the newcomer under observation, spends about five hours daily working at handicrafts. The inmates weave rugs, make inlaid boxes and musical instruments, paint toys, embroider linen. A carpentry course has just begun. The gallery of drawings and paintings, executed by people who had never touched a brush before their affliction, is an extraordinary sight. A schizophrenic subject to frequent attacks of mania, aged 38, created a disturbing vision of Acre's narrow alleys — a weird and beautiful picture. Many drawings incorporate the slender minarets of Acre that pencil the sky beyond the high hospital wall. Distortions in the picture give clues to the mental disorder, which seems to inspire excitingly surrealist works. The public will shortly be able to judge for itself at an exhibition.

Insulin shock treatment, the coma extending from one minute to one-and-a-half hours, is now used less frequently, as its value as a panacea has been doubted by medical opinion abroad. The hospital has begun experiments with marijuana, largactil and histamine. The latest practice again emphasizes psychotherapy in groups or individually, rather than the use of electric or drug shock.

1,000 'Graduates'

Over the past three years, 1,000 patients have left Acre hospital ready for normal community life. But more than half the present inmates are chronically diseased, their average age above 50, their hopes of regaining near-independent life practically nil. Apart from these, 30 quiet cases went to Mazra workvillage for women, north of Acre. Their removal helped to relieve the acute shortage of beds for female patients; women outnumber men awaiting hospitalisation.

The former prison yard, bare of trees that would ward off a blazing sun, has been divided into six gardens for the male wards. The most deranged get childlike pleasure from a seesaw and swing in the playground, while other patients take pride in flower beds which they planted themselves. Lack of space has prevented the separation of imbeciles, who blabber naked in a world of their own, from men raving with a different disease, but almost as degenerate. The same holds for the worst female cases, violent schizophrenes being herded together with women incapable of keeping themselves clean or of speaking coherently.

All our mental hospitals sacrifice elbow room to the necessity of taking in the maximum number of patients. Even so, some subterranean dungeons in Acre are impossible to utilise, and certain cells had to be preserved as museums. The coolest spot in the fortress is a great casement where the Persian sage, Baha'Ullah, founder of the Bahai sect, was immured by the Turks. In a neighbouring cell, another plaque records that Jabotinsky was imprisoned by the British. The third double-barred cage in this wing is used as a synagogue by religious patients. Next door, a long row of beds holds men under insulin coma or resting after shock.

Gruesome testimony of courage and cruelty, the execution chamber where Dov Gruner met his death, remains with all its horrible apparatus near the moat surrounding the mental hospital. The unlit death-cell, a Herut symbol scratched on the plaster, adjoins the hangman's pulley and trap-door. Outside, a few harmless patients mutter gibberish as tourists file into the dungeon, escorted by a male nurse in white coat and trousers. The medical orderlies are occasionally called upon to act as guides if they are in the neighbourhood of the execution chamber.

All these horrors fade into the background of a tight-packed routine striving to better the patients' affliction despite inconvenient surroundings. Perhaps medical vigilance sometimes flags under the pressure. To check such a possibility, the Ministry of Health has just organised local committees, composed of Government physicians and independant psychiatrists, who will visit all the mental hospitals and asylums without warning. The committees will undoubtedly concentrate on improving matters in the Private Homes, which will be described in another article.

'Aled' Wear Sweeps Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

WEATHER quite naturally plays a most decisive part in the plans of a sweater and knitwear firm. While the unprecedented European cold and rain upset this season, the unusual heat here made a decidedly sweltering affair of previewing the two full sample lines now ready at Aled of Bnei Brak. Beads of perspiration and the new "torso" line notwithstanding, the two collections, ranging from Florida cruise wear to heavy-ribbed turtle necks for Sweden and Norway, gave every evidence of original design and excellence of craftsmanship.

Florida cruise wear demands the "small sweater" — which Aled carries out in an adaptation of a sailor's work jersey. It takes the form of a straight unbanded blouse with deep set-in sleeves and a round neck with a collar. A new neckline is introduced in the flat turtle that tucks in instead of out, and in the raglan sleeved, plain high-neckline sweater of soft striped wool. Cruise wear is put on sale in the U.S.A. in September and enjoys tremendous popularity on deck.

'Torso' Line

The "torso" line — variations of which have caused all the excitement at the Paris showings this year — has been taken up by Aled boxy jackets and unbanded sweaters in new tweed jersey weaves that make this knitted material look handwoven. Another new weave looks like a ribbed material and has been used for effective full jackets with the ribs going the wrong way. In white, mustard, coral and tomato, with raglan sleeves pushed up or with turned-up cuffs, they are a new departure in knitwear.

To effect all its new tricks, especially the deep set-in sleeve and the raglan, Aled now makes use of a new "overlock" finishing machine that links eye to eye to make real flat seams. So skilful is the joining and so fine the workmanship that it is impossible to tell the wrong side of the garment from the right. These machines were acquired under the USOM programme. Aled also has a new stitch technique that turns out what looks like hand knit with the heaviest of wool.

Discussing his firm's export activities, Mr. P. H. Bloch reports that Italy has turned into the most formidable competitor on the world market. This is especially marked in New York, where it banks heavily on the Italian community.

To fulfil Macy's demand for exclusive models that are competitive, Aled makes a special sweater of fine worsted wool for them, with ribbed collar inset buttoned on the bias. It retails at $9.50. The same sweater is sold here for IL.19.50 (this, of course, includes our 15 per cent luxury tax). Another navy blue sailor's jersey piped in white and trimmed with white buttons, retails for $14.75 in the U.S., where Aled has two main distributing offices — in New York and Los Angeles — and eight salesmen on the road.

From Aled's new winter range: three-piece Jersey suit. Sweater in solid colour to match the jacket's reverse. Jacket in classic style.

The collections for all other countries are much more conservative, except in Israel, where popular taste is closer to the American. The English, for instance, like their classic cashmere twin sweater sets (they are masters at knitting them and compete on all the markets for them) and export to Britain is only just starting. The Germans, who always imported what was known as the Viennese style sweaters, have placed their first order with Aled this year. Regular Aled markets include Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, South Africa and Central America, and Finland, which purchases less expensive merchandise. Aled sells cocktail sweaters only in Europe and on the domestic market, as a customs duty of 10 per cent is imposed on them in America because they carry embroidery.

"Aled of Israel" which started in 1939 as a six-hand family workshop, now employs 100 workers. Seventy per cent of its capacity goes to export. Mr. Bloch did not feel that prices could be reduced this year as wages were higher by 12 per cent, and raw material costs were controlled by world prices. Under the Austrian loan, high quality yarn is now coming in to all our knitwear firms, making a much finer product possible.

HOW TO STAY A BACHELOR

NEW YORK, (NANA).—Showman Richard Barstow, who has spent a good deal of his life working with beautiful women around him, today disclosed his own "patented" system for retaining his bachelorhood.

To stay bachelors, he says, men must prove to lady friends that they really like unwedded bliss. He recommended:

1. Learn to cook rare, exotic dishes a woman would be hard pressed to copy.
2. When you're out on a date, remove your shoes and show socks that have darned holes.
3. Share apartments with other bachelors.
4. When you're out to dinner, let her put on her coat herself.
5. Always say nice things about other girl friends you date.
6. Be gentle but firm about your great need for freedom.

Summer Sinks

WHEN it's hot, we're liable to wash up the sink and kitchen briskly, eager to get to the deck chair on the terrace. I suspect that this is the reason why several readers (among them E. J. and Hannah of Tel Aviv and Sylvia of Haifa) write that they have suddenly found themselves with "sink problems."

Sylvia responded too energetically, with a sand cleaner that proved abrasive. Always test a scouring powder or paste before using it on a porcelain or enamel surface. A simple testing method is to rub a little of the cleaner between the fingers for a few minutes. If the cleaner feels gritty, try another — especially if any grains of sand can be seen on the fingers afterwards. Kerosene is extensively used here for cleaning bathroom fittings. A little on a cloth does keep porcelain very bright, though, personally, I dislike it.

A really good paste cleaner on a piece of Turkish towelling, or one of the excellent detergent powders or liquids available locally, should keep your kitchen and bathroom fittings gleaming, especially if you bolster your cleaning with a few drops of our popular bleaching solution.

Soda Solution

To keep your sink sweet-smelling and free from fat, clean the bowl twice a week with a hot strong soda solution. This is far more pleasant for clearing the drain pipe than a rubber pump. And every now and then use a disinfectant for cleaning.

For the readers who write that their sinks are discoloured, oxalic acid solution or chloride of lime is the answer. Both are poisonous, the first highly — so lock the children out of the kitchen. The oxalic acid solution (a quarter of a teaspoonful to a cup of water) should be brushed into the sink surface with an old nail brush. The discoloration disappears while you watch; then remove all trace of acid by thorough rinsing. The solution of chloride of lime (in the same proportions) must be applied with a cloth, and not with a brush, the bristles of which it would destroy. *ELIZA*

Israel Detergent Bar is More Economical

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL is probably the first country in the world to have a detergent bar that looks like soap but resembles it in no other way. It is also one of the first to have dug up an old washing medium — Indian Soap — "Bentonite" — and to have turned it out as a modern cleanser and scourer.

In a recent interview, Dr. Reuven Chazan of Neca explained how chemical engineers had developed these new products that are destined to replace soap for many uses. Detergents, the basic ingredients of which are coal and oil, unlike soap, are effective in the hardest of water and easier on all materials.

Housewives, conservative as they are in changing kitchen habits, have, nevertheless, taken to detergents as fast as chemists have been able to produce them. Detergent flakes, and liquids that cut grease, remove spots and stains, make laundry brighter and dishes sparkle, have undergone a tremendous rise in popularity since they first appeared just about 15 years ago. In Israel, as in other localities where the water is hard, their success was immediate.

It was no easy job to produce a detergent bar, says Dr. Chazan, but spurred by the knowledge that there was no other of its kind in the world, and convinced that the liquid product is wasteful in use, he hurried on to success. The result—the "Syntabon" bar (the only other slightly similar product known is an "all-purpose soap" sold in the U.S.)

Hard Water Problem

Dr. Chazan, a textile engineer, started his career here by introducing a medium to scour thread before weaving in local factories. Industrial detergents were first made in Germany in 1928-30, but the hard water here made the use of all other known marketed mediums practically impossible.

Success in this field led Dr. Chazan to produce for the home. In 1950, he brought out his first light-duty detergent (for silks and woollens)—Textile Shampoo. This was followed by a heavy-duty brand —Siva (for laundry) in 1942. In the U.S.A. detergents started to replace soap on a significant scale only during World War II.

Since coal and oil are the raw materials of a detergent, the first stage of processing is completely in the control of such big firms as the U.S.A.'s Dupont and Standard Oil and the Dutch Shell Company, and about 70 per cent of all raw materials used in detergents here are imported from America, Holland and Germany. The product undergoes many stages of processing, and all are carried out locally by the Neca firm.

The export of the "Syntabon" detergent cake is already meeting success in Belgium, Sweden and Ethiopia. Neca entered the export field with their household detergents after our War of Independence. Its Textile Shampoo is now famous in Greece under the name of "Reflex" and "Star" in Turkey.

"Indian Soap" combined with detergent, in the form of the brand-new "Siva" block (it's a round cake with a hole in the middle that is submerged in water and used as it dissolves) is Dr. Chazan's latest contribution to easier, more convenient and less expensive housework. It washes dishes, scours pots, does not affect the hands in any way, and is extremely economical.

Your Choice of Perfume

IT has been proved that the instant likes or dislikes which we so often take towards persons we meet for the first time are due to their personal odour.

Through the centuries of civilization we have lost a very great deal of our sense of smell, but even the little that is left is still many thousand times as strong as our sense of taste. The sense of smell is so sensitive that it becomes fatigued if it detects too much of a particular odour. Therefore, discretion should be observed in applying perfume; the merest suspicion is all that is necessary.

Perfume must echo and enhance personality. Dramatic women should choose quite a different perfume from that preferred by gentle women. A small bottle of perfume goes a long way, so it is best to choose a good one. A bottle of Eau de Cologne of the same brand will enable you to use the same scent throughout the day.

Rather than trust advertisements, it is safer to stick to your likes. Some women stick to one brand of perfume and make it part of their personality; others change it according to their mood. I know one woman who buys herself a new scent whenever she feels depressed.

Perfume should not be applied directly to clothing, it blends most happily in direct touch with the body; behind the ears, on the palms of the hands, as well as in your decolletage.

LIESL BISINGER

Pat a Cake, Bake a Cake

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

KOL Zion LaGola not only sends out from Israel news of interest to the Jewish world, but monitors many stations for things that interest us. The other night, London's B.B.C. told its listeners how to bake a cake — a good Jewish cake for Pesach which should interest Israelis as much as it does good church-going folk and synagogue attendants in Leeds or Birmingham. Here are their directions and descriptions... (Use margarine instead of butter if you wish.)—

BUTTER SPONGE CAKE

Sponge cake or "plava" is used in Jewish homes at festival times after the synagogue service on the Sabbath, when it is customary to serve a slice with a glass of raisin wine. The butter sponge has a delicate texture and is made by a rather unusual method. The butter keeps it moist and fresh for several days. To make the sponge, sift four ounces of plain flour with a pinch of salt four times, beat four egg whites with a rotary beater or egg whisk till they hold peaks, but are not dry. Carefully beat in four ounces sugar, one tablespoon at a time.

Next, beat until thick and light four egg yolks with one tablespoon of lemon juice and ½ teaspoon lemon rind. Gently fold egg yolk mixture into white mixture alternately with the sifted flour. Lightly fold in one ounce of cold melted butter — do not beat.

Turn mixture into a ring tin or loose-bottomed, seven inch cake tin which has been greased and lightly floured. (In Israel you can use a wonder pot). Bake in a moderate oven for 1 to one hour.

Serve the sponge plain or with stewed fruit, or split and fill with lemon curd (in Israel use lemon pudding), with icing sugar on top.

This recipe was sent by Evelyn Rose.

In Israel, most housewives have the European notion that to be really good, a cake should have many eggs. Actually, I find a two-egg cake lighter and pleasanter. American cakes use more butter in the batter than do Europeans, and the result is a softness and freshness that is crumbly but heavenly. Icings are far simpler than the overly-rich emulsions used to decorate "tortes" in this country. Here are a few tried and favourite cake recipes that I know you will like.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

Sift together the following:

1½ cups flour, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup cocoa, ½tsp. salt, 1½ tsps. dry soda.

Then add:

½ cup margarine (melted), ½ cup kebenia, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Beat all together vigorously until you have a smooth batter.

Then add:

½ cup more kebenia, 2 eggs unbeaten,

and beat until smooth and light. Pour into greased and floured wonder pot and bake in a moderate heat until cake stands off from the pan.

QUICK ONE-EGG CAKE

With eggs so expensive now you can economise on the following recipe, which is also very good.

Sift together:

2 cups flour, ½ tsp. salt, 1½ tsps. baking powder, 1 cup sugar.

Then add:

½ cup melted margarine, 1 cup milk, 1 tsp. vanilla,

and beat until smooth. Then add 1 egg unbeaten. Beat further until light. Bake in a greased and floured wonder pot.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE

This is one of the richer American cakes — as oldfashioned as a bonnet but just as intriguing.

Sift together:

2 cups flour, ½ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. ground cloves and 1 tsp. ground nutmeg (or other favourite spices such as ginger).

Separately, mix together:

½ cup melted margarine, 2 eggs, unbeaten, 1 cup sugar.

Beat together very well. Then add:

1 cup thick cold apple sauce, 1 cup chopped dates, or raisins, ½ cup broken peanuts or other nuts and the sifted flour-spice mixture.

Beat all this together very well. Bake in greased and floured pans or wonder pot for at least an hour. It makes a wonderful fruit cake.

LEMON FLUFFY CAKE

I make this one in my mixmaster, but you can do it in two bowls with plenty of muscle: it's a cake that's like a cloud —

Sift into a large bowl:

2 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1½ tsps. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt.

Into a small bowl put 2 egg whites and beat until stiff but still moist. Then beat in ¼ cup sugar until peaks are formed.

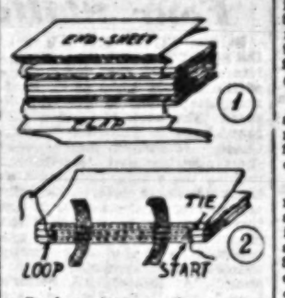
Now, into the large bowl add ½ cup milk, 1 tsp. lemon extract or juice of one lemon and 2tsp. vanilla, and ½ cup melted margarine and beat together until creamy and light. Then add the beaten egg white mixture, folding in carefully. Bake in a moderate oven. When cool, split the cake and fill with lemon filling. Sprinkle icing sugar over the top.

Rebind Your Books

BOOKBINDING is an old and very useful craft. Once you understand the principles and have a successful start, none of your books will wear out quickly because they are loose-leafed, and your bookshelves will fill with rows of neat, newly bounds.

It is best for the beginner to start with a new, paper-bound book (like a "Pocket Book" for instance). Tear off the cover carefully, then separate the book into sections. A thin book has fewer sections, and this is easier for the beginner. Scrape the backs of the sections to remove the glue.

Preparing the end-sheets. You need two of them. Take a sheet of paper as long as the book, but two centimetres longer than twice as wide. Fold the sheet in two then bend the edge in a flap one centimetre wide (fig. 1). Insert the flap of one end-sheet between the first and the second section and glue it on there. Repeat the procedure with the other end-sheet, this time inserting the flap before the last section. (Fig. 2). This provides the book with two paper-covers.



Sewing. Arrange the sections in a neat pile in the order of the numbered pages. On the back, mark four vertical lines for the stitching points. Put two stiff ribbons along the inner lines and start sewing (fig. 2.) The dotted lines show the thread inside the sections, and therefore invisible.

Begin at the right side and leave a tail of thread dangling. You return to this place every second section and tie the thread, which emerges from the upper section, to the tail. On he left you just make a loop beginning with the third section. (fig. 2). This procedure holds the sections together and strengthens the ends of the book. *E.T.*

(First of two lessons)

gardening notes

THE Spanish jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum, yasmin g'dol haperah*) a native of India that belongs to the olive family, is cultivated in Southern Europe for perfume and for hairwash, and this use is mentioned in the Talmud (Shabat, 50b). In Israel this high evergreen bushy climber with somewhat arching branches is grown for its fragrant and showy flowers, which bloom nearly continuously through the summer.

The jasmine's leaves, composed of five to nine elliptical leaflets, are arranged featherwise along the branches, toward the tips of which they are reduced to three segments, or even to one alone. The white flower, consisting of five lobes, is salver shaped and measures three or four centimetres across the opening. There are two small stamens inside the flower tube; the green stigma (*tzaloket*) stands out of it.

Picked at sunset, the purplish and convolute buds of the jasmine will open at night in your flower vase if they are mature enough.

Another fragrant white jasmine, *Jasminum azoricum*, is also grown in Israel as a climbing garden plant. Its flowers are smaller than those of the Spanish jasmine but have longer lobes; the calyx teeth are only about one millimetre long; the leaves are composed of three segments only, and the branches are circular and not square in cross section.

Cuttings for Spring

The jasmine is propagated by cuttings (*yishurim*) of ripe wood, which should be planted in the spring in sandy soil (they can be transplanted from tins or pots all the year round). To climb on fences or trellises, the jasmine requires rich soil and a sunny spot, and its branches must be tied to the support, else they will droop. The plants should be one-and-a-half to two metres apart.

E. FEUCHTWANGER

Painless and Radical REMOVAL OF HAIR
from face and legs without electrolysis or wax. Brand-new method
Clair
19 Rehov Ardemoni, Tel Aviv.

Your Curtains
will be removed, laundered stretched and rehung.
Curtains and interior decoration. Best workmanship
M. GRUENWALD
34 Rehov Pevsner, Haifa, Tel. 2433.

Drink
MINERAL WATER
FILLED DIRECTLY AT THE SPRINGS OF
KABRI
General Agent: "HILKO" Jaffa, 46th St., Tel. 61277

REMOVAL of FACE HAIR
by electric therapy
Guaranteed no after - growth
H. Hellbrunn
12 Beit Hashoeva Lane (near 26 Allenby Rd.)
Please note: 3rd floor, Tel. 62007 TEL AVIV

BALLROOM DANCING at SAVOY
Dancing School
29 Rehov Yona Hanavi, Tel Aviv

Erich Cohen
INTERIOR DECORATOR
Continues to serve his Clientele at
Chalemsky Curtains
3 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, Tel 62808, Tel Aviv.
Consultations ★ Individual Service
Scrupulous Execution of Orders

Save Money
Do Your Own Sewing
Sewing and Cutting Courses
Commencing on Sept. 15. Information and registration at the Mann-Friedmann Library, AHUSA HAIFA, next to the Post Office.

Handknitting
for pleasure and profit — with
PASSAP
THE WORLD FAMOUS HANDKNITTING INSTRUMENT
HOUSEWIVES AND INSTITUTIONS ASK FOR FULL DETAILS AND LITERATURE:
FRANKFURTER & Co., P.O.B. 2299, TEL-AVIV

THE NEW HOTEL in THE OLD-NEW CITY
THE Dagon HOTEL — ASHKELON
Bungalow style — each room private hot and cold shower — toilet — porch. Rate, including taxes and service charges, from IL.20.500 per day. 2 minutes from beach. Manager: M. S. DOROT.

שביט SHAVIT
1905

Buyers' Guide
Shops
Services
Brand Names

Weep No More
"NO use crying over spilled milk" as the saying goes — for once you fall victim to the current wave of thefts, you can only sit back and hope the Police are successful. For, far wiser to protect yourself right now with a Comprehensive Householder's Policy that also covers burglaries. Let MIGDAL INSURANCE CO. give you all the particulars on this type of policy.
★
First Night
PANIC overtakes all young mothers when they hear that first cry on the first night they are home with that precious newborn. Let the kindly nurses and doctors at "HADAROM" Mother and Child Rest Home, beautifully situated at Rishon le Zion, help you over this first stage. Use your IL.55 present from the State for this much needed recuperation. Reservations by 'phoning 284 Rishon le Zion or "Hamedayek," 56 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 'phone 62882. Popular rates.
★
It Seems Unnecessary
TO remind you of Shemen's wonderful new luxury Bath Soap — "ALMA" — for as likely as not you've already tried it. But in case you haven't you've certainly deprived yourself of an exceptional pleasure. "ALMA'S" delightful lavender scent, its unbelievably rich lather, its richness and mildness must be felt to be appreciated. Not another day without it.
★
Coming Shortly
THE newest of corduroys is on its way fashioned into wonderful new line skirts and jackets. Due during the coming week at ROVELL'S, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, you'll find corduroy skirts in checks and dots and a variety of colours. Extra special is a leopard skin pattern — made up into this year's boxy jackets with skirt to match. Grand outfit. New Fall pullovers too.
★
What a Difference
SURE enough — all the difference in the world for your home looks like a changed place. Fresh, clean and remarkably bright — all because you remembered to send curtains, drapes, spreads and rugs to KESHET. You'll be able to relax and bask in an aura of praise for this pre-holiday chore done on time. KESHET shops with the well-known rainbow sign, found everywhere.
★
Time For A Change
THIS feeling brought the Republican party to power in the U.S.A. and gave the French Prime Minister the most massive vote ever. Madam, don't you too think it's time for a change — from the old-fashioned detergent to the last word in science — a change to "KLEEN"? "KLEEN" flakes remove the most stubborn dirt from laundry while "KLEEN" liquid makes dishes sparkle as nothing else ever did. All this and soft hands too.
"Comonna My House"
BUT not for "candy" as Rosemary Clooney sings, but to see the lovely collection of Cahana Ceramics, Schats Plastics and Doron Copper now on view at MIKRA STUDIO, 56 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. Everybody will be coming to see these delightful decorations when you put them up at your house. Art and music books, reproductions and exclusive silver jewellery — all special at MIKRA STUDIO.
★
Banner Month
FOR Bar Mitzvahs — and one's always looking for something unusual to mark this important occasion. The WIZO Shops suggest a Bar Mitzvah outfit — set to match of hand embroidered velvet bags for "Talit" and "Tfilin" together with a festival skull cap. Also all other gifts the family and friends want to give the Bar Mitzvah boy. WIZO SHOPS — Jerusalem: Jaffa Rd., Tel Aviv: 87 Allenby Rd., Haifa: 9 Rehov Nordau.
★
Trends
REPORTS out of Paris continue to indicate that there's a "slim" trend on the way — but definitely much more modified than those that produced such outraged shrieks when first shown. So for Fall wardrobe plans see MARY SIEDNER & CO's. (52A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv) "La Boutique" collection of slim, trim, wearable clothes that definitely caught the trend before it crystallised.
★
Addition to Success
ENTHUSIASM and loud cheers greeted the advent of YARSINA cups and saucers — those lovely shaped pastel coloured, break-stain resistant quality have made them such valuable addition to every household. YARSINA WARE marches on adding dessert or breakfast plates and handy soup bowls (good for porridge and puddings too). Housewives will really applaud. Agent for this guaranteed "Y" product: K. Rapaport, 10 Rehov Halutzim, Tel Aviv, 'phone 67832.
★
Special Thrill
EVERY time you change to fresh sheets! Their smooth, unwrinkled whiteness fairly suggests a cool sleep even on the hottest night. Beautiful white sheets are the result of washing with "KESSEM," which makes linens whiter than any other washing agent, without doing them the slightest harm. It's the oxygen in "KESSEM" that does the trick.
★
Proud Possessions
WHATEVER you wear — wear it with a fine piece of costume jewellery, exclusively made by a master craftsman — ROSENBLATT of 31 Rehov Nordau, Haifa. Of gold, platinum or white gold — set with semi-precious or precious stones, pins, clips or earrings, valued pieces that are yours to cherish. Rosenblatt's workshop also re-fashions old pieces.

Shamir at His Best With Drama of Yannai

MELECH BASSAR V'DAM (King of Flesh and Blood). By Moshe Shamir. Sifriat Poalim. 551 pp. Third Edition.

When Moshe Shamir, the advance guardsman of a new generation of prose writers, proposed to invade the arena of the historical novel, many among those who had been following his development sympathetically were doubtful as to the outcome. Some even proceeded to ring the warning knell of "Escapism." With so much that had to be explored in the present, why was he running into the past?

Now that we have mustered strength (and time) to pursue his gripping history of Alexander Jannaeus (Yannai) through each of the five portals, from Jerusalem to Gaza, we must unreservedly record the "King of Flesh and Blood" as a conquest. It seems now that the realm of the historical novel in Hebrew will never be the same since Shamir has flung open its gate. Moreover, the implications for the present are so pertinent in his work that there is no room for any reservations.

No one doubted that Shamir knew how to write, even when, in the past, he failed, at times, in regard to the components of the novel as a whole, but now that he has joined his power of language with a profound creative knowledge of the period and the hero he has chosen to portray, the result has been stupendous. One is overwhelmed by the maturity of his writing; one is swept on by its power and drama.

King Pelted in Public

Across the stage of a decaying, Hellenistic world strides a self-made monarch, unscrupulous, single-purposed, insatiable, the stuff of which the great figures of Shakespearean tragedy are made. Jannaeus, third-generation descendant of the Hasmonaean line of high priests and leaders of the democratic struggle of the Judean farmers against the Seleucids, as Josephus tells us, so aroused popular indignation by his unorthodoxy that he was pelted with lemons and palm branches at the Feast of Tabernacles when officiating at the altar. This was his judgment by the standards of the Pharasaic tradition. Seen as a ruler of a tiny, independent state wedged in among hills and deserts, with the fertile, maritime plain occupied by thriving Hellenistic cities, he emerges in a very different light.

The novel reaches its climax with the famous pelting scene, in the wake of which Jannai ordered his mercenaries to massacre the multitudes which had attacked him in the Temple Court. When Antipas reports that 6,000 have been slain and the rebellion quelled, Jannai retorts: "Fool, not the end of the rebellion but its beginning." Significantly, we have Antipas, the Edumaean, in the final scene. And it is a challenge that Shamir may even accept, to test his powers of elaborating the history of what follows when Antipas passes on to Herod the Great, his son, the monarchy that he usurps.

We have merely been able to suggest the framework of the novel; its "flesh and blood" is something unforgettable.

DOV VARDI

RHODA TRAUB: Sculpture in memorial garden at Ramat HaNadiv, near Zikhron Ya'akov. Above, "The Clasped Hands," through which water trickles into the pool. At right, the sundial which overlooks the garden. Both carvings are in Central Galilean sandstone (see review on page 6).

Photos by Shapira

BRITISH VIEW OF U.S. WRITING

THE LITERATURE OF THE U.S. By Marcus Cunliffe. Pelican Books, 2s. 6d.

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

I can think of few more daunting critical tasks than to have to write a short and popular book on a large and complex subject. There are so many ways of falling. Usually the critic gives an impression of intolerable haste, skimming the surface of his subject like a hydroplane and saying almost nothing about anything. The judgments are facile and the information is too sparse even to satisfy the totally ignorant reader.

Alternatively, the learned critic either assumes far too much knowledge in his reader, or plunges deeply into his own narrow field of interest and neglects everything else. In this new book, Cunliffe has given an almost perfect example of how this kind of book can and should be written. And since, in our time, critical works of this kind are more important than any other, Cunliffe emerges from his enterprise as a critic of real importance.

For one thing he writes very well indeed, and is a master of the succinct but revealing judgment.

"Much of this interest of American poets in conservative, non-American standards owes its impetus to Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot. They were the wandering scholars of modernism in poetry, the young men from civilisation's periphery in search of worthy schools; free from Europe's insularities, they were subjects of the holy empire of letters."

This deft little judgment, with its unforced mediaeval analogy, is far more than most writers of such books would dare to attempt. Yet it is illuminating, epigrammatic and just.

'Zoological' Terms

An English critic who knows America as Cunliffe does is threatened by two errors of tone, and consequently of judgment. If he neglects to make any allowance for his prejudices he is likely to write about American writers in zoological terms which make even the best of them into chimpanzees. "How remarkable," he will be saying, "that these quaint savages should be able to write at all!" Alternatively, the English critic may tumble over backwards, in the manner of those anti-anti-Semites for whom no Jew has even done wrong. Cunliffe easily avoids both these faults. He keeps his head, says what he thinks, and thinks with the utmost lucidity.

I am in a good position to judge this book because I know something about many writers who are discussed, a lot about a few of them and nothing about the rest. When Cunliffe gave his comparatively detailed judgments on Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving, both of whom come into the last of my categories, I could feel no more than that he was writing plausibly and that I was tempted to believe him. When he wrote about Herman Melville, of whose books I have read only "Moby Dick" and "Billy Budd," his judgments seemed to confirm my own. When he wrote about Eliot or Hemingway I felt just that degree of stimulated disagreement which a good critic should always provoke in an informed reader.

If Cunliffe has a critical fault — and who has not? — it is perhaps that his tone is too consistently cool and reasonable. An occasional violent assault, an occasional note of lyrical, unreserved enthusiasm, reveals a welcome passion. I am not, Heaven forbid, suggesting this as a device to be consciously adopted, but I sometimes felt that he was holding himself in more severely than was really necessary, even in a panoramic book of this kind.

He does not like Hemingway, but, striving to be fair to him, he overpraises that false little book, "The Old Man and The Sea." He greatly admires "Moby Dick" and "Huckleberry Finn," but he does not say that they are two of the greatest novels ever written. Perhaps all I mean is that I dislike Hemingway even more than Cunliffe does, and think even more highly of Melville and Mark Twain.

The trouble with a book of this kind is that its author must, by his terms of reference, discuss the obvious names even if he believes that they are less worthy of notice than more obscure discoveries of his own. I believe myself that there are now several young American novelists and poets who will long survive the inflated reputations of a Dos Passos or a Carl Sandburg. The author rightly devotes only a word to the prose of J.D. Salinger, the poetry of Robert Lowell: outside America neither name is widely known, and it was the function of this book not to reveal the unexpected but to deal as thoroughly as possible with the obvious. It would be deeply interesting to read another book by him on the same subject, in which he could allot space according to his own of satire.

(OPNS)

Four Skilful Sketches

Baruch Aviv's "The Wings of the Spirit" is a collection of miniature sketches that remind one of the literary form of G. Shofman, so popular in the Hebrew press. The book is divided into four chapters. The first, "In the Circle," comprises mostly very short sketches that describe the unique, the tragic, the comic or the pathetic in love. Skilfully and succinctly, the author brings these episodes to a high pitch of tension, and then to an unexpected twist that is generally endowed with symbolic significance. "At Sunset," "A Sailor's Love," and "The Vacuum" are particularly aptly written.

So is the second chapter, which deals largely with wretched characters, drawn in such a manner that their entire life story is sometimes encompassed in a few expressive lines. The sketches of the third chapter, which imparts its name to the book, are less convincing. They depict a painter, a poet, a composer, an actress, and others. The exotic and dramatic elements seem unnaturally sought after and conform too largely to well-known stereotypes, detracting from the realistic impression left by the other sketches.

The closing chapter, "In the Days of Travel," conveys interesting "snapshot" impressions of the United States, each sketch dealing with one important facet of American life, apportioning praise and blame almost evenly. Laudably, the social and ethical questions that arise are dealt with in general human terms, as in the books of other authors, and not from a particularly Jewish viewpoint.

The book is definitely worth reading. It is written in a simple and pleasant style, without recourse to extravagance. A. Luisada's illustrations enhance it.

A. AVNI

English Plays and Books

Little revues and even more little revues are turning up in London. Since I wrote of the last lot, several new attempts at biting wit and lovable humour, not all successful, have found themselves West End theatres. "SALAD DAYS," written for the beautiful little Georgian theatre at Bristol, has come to London and is doing well at the Vaudeville, while "COCKLES AND CHAMPAGNE" has moved to the Piccadilly and a REVUE OF REVUES has made its mark at the little Watergate behind the Strand. The "Revue of Revues" producer conceived the brilliant idea of putting on the best numbers from small revues that have made a hit during the past twenty years. With a more outstanding team, this might have made for a dazzling evening, but alas, the team, with the exception of Noel Dyson, was not quite up to it, and one tended to recall the same items in their original revues put on by star comedians — always a fatal thing.

Sheridan's, "The Duenna," now revived at the Westminster, was, at the time, second only to the "Beggar's Opera" in popular esteem, and, indeed, Byron thought it superior. It was much admired by George III, but there were those who felt it was "sad stuff" and a street song of the period proclaimed "The world's run mad again-a; from morn to night, its whole delight is to cry up 'The Duenna.'"

The piece is thin, indeed, but the new production, which comes to London from the Bristol "Old Vic," heightens the period flavour and includes some entertaining Spanish dancing as well as Harlequin and Columbine. Everything is done to prink up a show that is not very important and to keep the audience's mind off the weather.

Norman Douglas

Miss Nancy Cunard, for 30 years a friend of Norman Douglas, has now written her memories of this remarkable man and writer. "Grand Man" (Secker and Warburg, 25/-) is divided into five parts and, although oddly arranged, the observations and appreciations, given with "A Letter to Norman" and a bibliography made by Cecil Woolf, together show us more of Douglas than anyone has ever done before.

Miss Cunard met Douglas in 1923 when she was a noted beauty and society leader who had published poetry and had a press of her own in Normandy. They appreciated in each other an uncompromising honesty and lack of any sort of hypocrisy. Later in life, Miss Cunard took to politics and showed an intense interest in the righting of social wrongs. To Douglas, this was mere meddling in the individual's freedom to be wretched, and although he could, himself, denounce cruelty and prejudice, he tended to make fun of Miss Cunard's passionate interest in oppressed Negroes, the Spanish Civil War and Britain's policy in India.

Although each must at times have found the other maddening, Douglas was deeply attached to Miss Cunard, and she loved his "radiant humanism," his "fine vitality and good humour" and exquisite manners. Most stories one hears and reads about Douglas are not over-pleasing. Richard Aldington's "Pinorman" showed him as more disagreeable than anything, but Miss Cunard, although he must have made her suffer much exasperation, had for him a love and understanding that enabled her to show him as "a strong, masculine being disgusted by everything sloppy, mawkish or sentimental, by confused thinking and muddled expression, by snobbery of any and every kind." It was these qualities that made him impatient of many who later chose to condemn him, and the same qualities together with impatience with every form of cant that made him the author of "South Wind."

London Letter
By Olivia Manning

Readers' Letters

Rejoinder to Dov Vardi on Dorion

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I happen to have read Israel Dorion's "Haketz l'Milhemet Hakiyyum" (An End to the Struggle for Existence) before seeing Dov Vardi's review (Friday, August 13) and wish to state that the problems raised by the author are penetrating in their truth and tragedy and deserve serious and profound consideration.

The over-all tenor of Vardi's review, however, smacks of levity and facetiousness when he writes that "he (the author) even persuaded Albert Einstein to be godfather..." Since when, pray, does Professor Einstein have to be persuaded to hand out introductions?

"Speculations about the future of mankind," reads the reviewer's opening sentence, "have always had a grip upon human fantasy, *particularly during periods when suffering and need became the daily bread of the masses.*" Anyone with eyes to see and a heart to feel cannot ignore this eternal problem of need, and the fear of want, in a great part of humanity in the past, present (and future?) in all countries, rich and poor.

Economic Definitions

Vardi quotes the author (p. 91) where he states "in all classes there are rich and poor," and the reviewer comments mockingly "indeed a rich millionaire and a poor millionaire." Economics divides humanity into the working (labour) class and the citizens' class. And in the working class there are rich and poor, just as there are among the bourgeois. Labour leaders may live comfortably in villas and "speak for" the hungry workers or, at best, for workers enslaved all their lives who earn only the bare necessities of life. That is why I marvel at the reviewer's levity and his tendency to distort the meaning of simple and clear statements. On that very page 91, the author adequately, and with great clarity, analyzes social differentiation among all parties, in all countries and under all regimes.

Perhaps Popper-Lynkeus' programme cannot be realized, but I think that it deserves serious study and that every one should familiarize himself with his theory. One thing is quite clear: No economic theory (including the Marxist) has taken account of the sufferings of the individual or aimed at eliminating poverty and want. I may here draw attention to Dorion's interesting and convincing chapter on the Beveridge Plan, as well as the British Labour Party (p. 71, 85) which, despite the high moral standard and good will of its leaders, has failed to achieve the main objectives: the elimination of individual suffering and of the struggle for existence.

The natural conservative instinct in man's nature should not keep us from seriously regarding a doctrine which is directly opposed to what we have known to date. Herzl, too, was a Utopian in his day, but we can now attest to the realization of his vision. And who knows but that the day will come when a seer like Popper-Lynkeus will no longer be called a Utopian.

It seems to me that we should be grateful to the author, who has brought Lynkeus' doctrine to the Hebrew reader and encouraged him to broaden his scope. A mocking review surely will not achieve this end.

The reviewer's remark that the most important part of the book is the jacket, also lacks seriousness of approach. The most important part of the book is its serious and interesting contents.

It seems to me that this book would have been rewarded with greater respect had it first appeared in English and come to us by way of Hebrew translation.

Yours etc.,
H. KAMMERS

Jerusalem, August 16.

A Break with Ireland

TO NEXT YEAR IN JERUSALEM. By David Marcus. Macmillan, London. 298 pp.

It is 1947, and the news from Palestine cuts across into the preoccupation of Jonathan, a young Jew, sensitive and unsure of himself, battling against the determinants of the Jewish problem in a remote township of western Ireland, who is concerned with the questions Marcus has set him: what to do about the Catholic girl whom he loves, whether to allow his friend, Father Jim, to put him up for the chairmanship of the local youth club, and how to behave when newly elected he is the object of an anti-Semitic outburst.

These are trite circumstances for so serious a theme, and it would take Jane Austen herself to make something of them. But, even apart from his failure to give his hero something more manly to grapple with, the author, despite his earnestness, fails to make his effect.

For one thing, the problem is made rather unreal by Jonathan being a very unassimilated Jew for all his proficiency in Gaelic. There is really no question of a genuine dilemma or of an agonizing choice between cultures — of the kind which, no doubt, mistakenly, most Western Jews feel called upon to make sooner or later.

Jonathan's resolution to leave for the land of his fathers is merely the most natural thing he could have done. Within the framework of the novel, it comes, therefore, not as a dramatic solution, still less as a climax, but as a relief to the reader as well as to the hero.

The cause of the confusion seems to lie in the fact that, while recognizing the validity of the Zionist formula for these diseases, the author is concerned no less with the Jew who remains behind in what is, admittedly, an exile. Using a mechanical device, he keeps Jonathan in Ireland for a while longer than necessary and to force him to deal with the moral and social complications of *galut* before seeking his release.

All in all, Mr. Marcus' book represents a worthy, though not very successful, effort to analyze the Jewish situation once more. One hopes, however, that his next novel will be more tersely written. For an editor of a literary magazine called "Irish Writing" his style is surprisingly loose and flat.

DAVID VITAL

Selected Fiction

Another Attack on Time

THE MAGICIANS. By J.B. Priestley. Harper's, New York. 346 pp. $3.

Mr. Priestley, still obsessed by the mysterious problem of Time, here attempts an interesting solution, but it fails to come off. The reason is that he tries to make us swallow too much — viz., three magi who, in their striving towards the betterment of man, read thought, transfer their own, produce snowstorms in midsummer, confuse policemen's speech — by the by, a delightfully funny, if farcical, episode — and perform other miracles.

In the course of the story, Mr. Priestley finds many clever, indeed wise things to say, always through the mouth of his characters, for his admirable technique of telling a straight tale without direct characterization still serves him well. This reviewer was especially pleased to hear the hero on modern English novelists. "Some of the most highly praised seemed to whine like neurotic curates. His views on cocktail parties: 'The time's wrong, the drink's wrong the food's wrong.'"

As to the story, it is mainly about Sir Charles Ravenstreet, a middle-aged electrical engineer ousted from the management of the concern he has helped to build — to make room for a slick salesman. His little mourned wife is dead, he is childless. Lost and bitter, he is in danger of becoming the easy prey of an important captain of industry and newspaper owner, a man who holds that "the masses will now pay almost any price for an easy painless life, without any real effort, responsibility, anxiety, fear, suffering. So a small ruling élite must take over."

A wonder drug, to be exploited for the purpose, comes into it and so does the poor inventor with his sordid wife. The three magicians save Sir Charles from the fate of a pawn in the ruthless hands of the Fascist press lord. They show him "time alive" in contrast to "time past," these odd concepts of Priestley's, and succeed in establishing him in a new and happy family relationship.

As a novel, the short book is a failure. It does not carry us with it. But it is well worth reading for some serious comments on our times in the guise of satire.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

From Abroad

A book by Erich Maria Remarque is generally a memorable and macabre event, and "A Time to Love and a Time to Die" (Harcourt, Brace and Co., IL.8.135) is no exception. About 95 per cent of Mr. Remarque's "Time" is devoted to death; love battles ineffectually against putrifying corpses for an occasional chapter. Personally, I would prefer the percentages reversed.

Since the book deals with World War II from the German viewpoint, it is a distinct handicap that the writer loathes the Germans: for instance, one cannot believe that the soldier, returning on leave to find his home town bombed to a shambles — non-combatants murdered in elaborate detail over several pages — would not be stirred by hatred against the wanton bombers. It would be unfair not to mention that the book is a Selection of one of the largest book clubs in the world; since so many millions are devotedly lapping up Remarque's necrophilia, perhaps readers should disregard this column's eccentricities.

The multitude is so strongly on the side of Herman Wouk also, that I will say no more about "The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial" (Doubleday, IL.3.525) than that this is a play which faithfully repeats one of the most exciting and dramatic portions of the well-known book.

Daphne du Maurier's description of her harlot ancestor, "Mary Anne" (Doubleday, IL.4.550) shows commendable family pride, but somehow I found the lady's protracted amours rather dull going. Hardier readers may enjoy them more.

"Best Stories of O. Henry" (Garden City, IL.1.950) is a selection of 38 of the best short stories written by one of the very best short-story writers.

"On Eagle's Wings" by Arthur Southern (McGraw Hill, IL.4.550) is another novel about a woman's Dream Man. This time he is called Moses the Lawgiver. The same character from the same viewpoint is available for 450 prutot in Dorothy Clarke Wilson's "Prince of Egypt" "Jubal Troop" by Paul I. Wellman (450 prutot) is the story of the kind of man I admire: many women love him, and "No mangy coyote can make him crawl".

"Fleming Macliesh's "A Breed Apart" (350 prutot) is a subtle Graham Greene-ish novel about a group of most unpleasant characters on a doomed cross-Continental flight: the style is striking, the characterization good and the story should be gripping. Somehow, like the aeroplane, it fails to make good; perhaps the Divine Stowaway upsets the book's balance, as He does to so many of Greene's novels. We hope that Macleish will become an agnostic.

PHILIP GILLON

Text-Book Dilemma

Once again the summer vacation draws to a close, and once more pupils look forward to the reopening of school.

The first day will be makeshift: certain procedural matters will take it up, and not much time, if any, will be devoted to actual instruction. When the children go home to lunch they will prepare for that most important ceremony — acquiring the new books, which hold who knows what mysteries and pleasures.

But text-books are for the teacher as well. And the selection of text books is so vast that inexperienced teachers may stand confused before it.

In England or Germany, where text-book views and systems evolved over the course of a century or so, the rule is that the contents of a book which has earned the right to a new edition may not be altered or amended before a number of years elapse. With us, however, matters are in a more fluid state and we are still searching and experimenting for the best way to achieve the aim on which, incidentally, we are not at all agreed and clear. It is small wonder that teachers frequently replace one book with another, only to return to the former.

There has been talk of late of producing a uniform reader, but for the present this seems utterly impracticable. The reader must not only supply material for mechanical reading but offer a general grounding as well. And if we wish to obtain real results from the third grade in a *ma'bara*, where some pupils read with difficulty, we must offer them a text altogether different from that provided for third-grade children in an environment where family life is more normal and regular. It is also clear that a religious school will demand material far removed in spirit from much of that used in lay schools. And what may interest a child in Tel Aviv may be tiresome to a child in a kibbutz.

Further, is the emphasis to be placed on nationalism (in its broad or its narrow sense), or should the general human angle be stressed? Naturally, we shrink from one uniform and official solution, yet we cannot agree to a text that opposes the realization of our national aims.

Next in importance is arithmetic which, like the reader, accompanies the pupil throughout the primary grades. Here, too, a uniform text is not feasible, for, while the curriculum determines the ground to be covered, not every book can uniformly suit the pupils' development.

Bible studies begin in the second grade. Here, too, we have a variety of texts and approaches. The traditionalistic schools are not the only ones to demand that the pupil be provided with the Holy Book in the original without deletions, adaptations or distortions. Some educators stress that the pupil should be provided with a complete literary work, and that it is for the teacher to decide what is suitable for his student. Others hold that a selection should be made beforehand, and even Bialik himself took pains to prepare such a selection. Others go still further, adding explanations of their own and altering words and difficult expressions.

Expanding Range

The more the pupil advances in his studies, the more the range of subjects and the number of textbooks grows. He studies geography, then grammar, botany, physiology, English, physics, Arabic etc. Special handbooks to assist the pupil in individual study appear alongside the texts and the reference books; this is an aid to the students but also a burden in the school bag and on papa's budget. In secondary school, the burden grows proportionally heavier.

One important factor must constantly be borne in mind. The new book in the student's hand is a source of unfathomable spiritual pleasure, too original, and perhaps too profound, for adults to feel. And the granting of such a pleasure should certainly be adequate compensation for all discomfort and inconveniences that the need of providing him with "another new book" may entail.

V. UNNA

Life and Letters

New Hebrew Weekly

With its first issue which appeared yesterday, "Ha-Ummah" ("The Nation"), the new independent weekly journal has made a promising start. It has obviously taken as its model the English "New Statesman," and contains, among others, political articles and a Diary, literary and art, theatre and radio reviews.

A satirical poem in the manner of Sagittarius, a literary competition, and a local variation of "This England" completa a very interesting and technically well produced number of this ambitious new venture.

Three New Books on M.E.

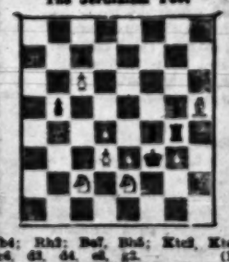
Three books on the Middle East will be published in New York next month. "The Memoirs of Aga Khan," to be issued on September 24, records Aga Khan's diplomatic activities, his spiritual rule, his colourful social life and his many travels. "The Middle East, 1945-1960" by George Kirk will be on the bookstands on September 23. It deals with the Israel issue, Anglo-Egyptian relations, Mossadegh's rise to power and the impact of tensions between Western Europe and the Soviet Union upon the Arab countries. A travelogue-history of the "ancient and modern in the Middle East," written by Julian Huxley and entitled, "From an Antique Land," will be published on September 10.

Avicenna in Russian

The First book of "The Principles of the Healing Science" by the famous 11th century Arabian philosopher and physician, Abu Ali Ibn Avicenna, has been published in Russian in Tashkent by the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Soviet Republic.

Chess

Problem No. 827
K.A. RASMUSSEN, Richvale
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kb4; Rh3; Be5, Bb5; Kte3, Kte3; Pe4, d3, d4, c6, g2. (11)
Kf3; Rb6, Rg4; Pb5, c7, f4, g5. (7)
White mates in two

SEVERNLIJK 1954
Game No. 458

White: PRINS Black: KRAMER
1.Kf3 Kf6; 2.d4 g6; 3.Kic3 Bg7; 4.e4 d6; 5.h3! O-O; 6.Be3 c6; 7.Qd2 Qa5; 8.Bb6! a5; 9.O-O-O b5; 10.B:g7 K:g7; 11.Bd3 Kibd7; 12. d5:c6 d:c6; 13.Kth3! b4; 14.Kth1 Kb5; 15.K:g4! B:g4; 16.h:g4 K:g4; 17.Qe5 Kif6; 18.f4! Kfe8; 19.Qb8+; Ke8; 20.f5 Rad8; 21.Rc4 R:c4!+; 22. R:d1 Rd5; 23.Rh1 Rd4; 24. f:g6! R:c4; 25.g:h7+ K:h7; 26. Q:h7+ Kf8; 27.Qh8+ Ke7; 28. Q:e5+ Kd7; 29.Rd1+ Kc8; 30.Qe8+ Qb7; 31.Q:f7+, resigns.

B:f6!; 37.e:f6 Kt:f6. White is two pieces ahead, but he cannot save the game: 38.e6 Qf3; 39.e:f7+ K:f7! (39.—K:f7? 40.Q:f4 and wins) 40.Re6+ K:e6; 41.f:e6+ K:e6; 42.Re1+ Kte5+; 43.R:e2 d:e2; 44.Qe1 h6 and wins.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1954

Problem No. 828
URI GRINBLATT, Ma'barot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka1; Qa3; Rh1; Be7; Ktd3, Kte6; a2, h3, c3 d3, e3, f2, g3, h2. (14)
Ka1; Qb4; Rf3, Rh5; Kif4, Kth3; b7, c6, c7, d6, f6, g7, h6. (13)
Helpmate in one (1)

a.As set; b.Be7 to c4 and same.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

The game between Aloni and Shayovich (1st board, Histadrut-Zahal return match, Tel Aviv 7.8.54) came to the following position after White's 35st move: Here Black played 35.— Kt:e5? and lost in ten moves. After the game, M. Marmorosh (organizer of the event) showed that B. could win through a fine sacrificial combination: 35. — Re8:e5!!; 36.d:e5 Re8:e5!

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 824 (Faust): 1.Qd3! Rd3 2.Qe8x; 1.—Kt:d7 2.Kt6x; 1.—Bd3 2.Kif4x; 1.—Rd2 2.Qe4x.

Endgame No. 38 (Moss): 1.Re8+ Kb7 2.Re7+ Ke8 3.g5!! (3.Re7? a4! 4.Ke6 a3 5.h3 Ra6+! 6.K:a6 a2) h:g5 4.Rh7 a4 5.Kb6 a3 6.h3 Ra6+ 7.K:a6 a2 8.Rh1 and wins.

OLYMPIADE OPENS TOMORROW

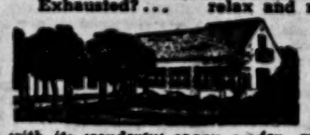
The 11th Chess Olympiade will open tomorrow, September 4, in the Great Hall of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Some 30 nations will be represented, each by a team of six. The Israel team left yesterday by "El Al."

Dutch Oil Painting,
ORIGINAL,
FOR SALE
Write to: No. 4113, Gershon Ben Advertising, 51 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE interested in **Joining Club** of social and cultural activities.
Please write: P.O.B. 4356, Tel Aviv.

TIVON
PENSION HOUSE **KEYSER**
Beautiful shady garden.
Airy rooms • Excellent food.
FULL BOARD: IL.6.500 + taxes.
Daily Sherut 4243 from Tel Aviv Haifa: Bus 74 every ½ hour.

Exhausted?... relax and regain strength at



PENSION DEUTSCH
Herzlia B — Pituah Tel. 47.
with its wonderful sunny garden, green lawns, apartments with all conveniences and excellent cuisine, FAIR PRICE.

Municipality of Haifa Cultural Department
In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture — Hebrew Language Dept.
HEBREW ULPAN
Morning and Evening Classes for Beginners and Advanced — Social and Cultural Activities.
BEIT ARDSTEIN, 20 Rehov Y. L. Peretz, 9 a.m.-1 p.m., 5-7 p.m.

South of BEERSHEBA
and all the way to **EILAT**
THE JERUSALEM POST
Delivered Now On Day of Publication
"Doar Na" Negev 1, 2 and 3, leaving Beersheba at 8.30 a.m. daily, will bring your copy of the paper to your door, as it travels through to all points South of Beersheba.
Order your subscription direct from our offices or from any recognised agent.
One Year — IL.31.500;
6 months — IL.16;
3 months — IL.8.
THE JERUSALEM POST Offices: JERUSALEM: P.O.B. 81, Rehov Hakeramim; TEL AVIV: 32 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin; HAIFA: 4 Rehov Sharon

To The Self-Employed!
REMEMBER — THE DATE FOR THE PAYMENT OF YOUR 37½% ADVANCE PAYMENT ON YOUR INCOME TAX FOR THE CURRENT YEAR IS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1954

Ask Danny,

which of his many Bar Mitzvah presents brought him most joy at the time and has remained a fine souvenir for years after.

"OF COURSE THE CAMERA FROM ...

Photo-Brenner

31 REH. BEN-HALUTZ, HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	87	16	29	28
Tiberias	—	—	—	—
Haifa Port	82	25	29	26
Netanya	65	28	32	31
Tel Aviv North	80	32	32	31
Tel Aviv Port	83	29	28	28
Lydda Airport	84	31	29	29
Jerusalem	60	18	25	25
Beersheba	80	19	30	30
Eilat	81	30	36	34

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Max. room temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

84 TONS of frozen meat from Ethiopia were unloaded from the m.v. Albuchova in Haifa Port yesterday. The ship had passed through the Suez Canal. The m.s. Franca Mari is due today with 116 tons of meat from Ethiopia.

* * *

FOR NOT CULTIVATING their lands, nine Karaite families were evicted from Moshav Matsliah, near Ramle, yesterday. They will be transferred to Safad.

* * *

RITA GOLDSCHMIDT, who was detained last week as a suspect in the theft of gold from the Dutch Legation in Jerusalem, was released yesterday by Jerusalem Magistrate J. Weiner, as the police have completed their investigations.

* * *

A GROUP OF 120 French pilgrims, most of them priests, guided by Rev. Pere Derycker and Rev. Pere Feret, crossed over through Mandelbaum Gate yesterday for a six-day tour of the Holy Places in Israel, conducted by Ziontours.

* * *

UNDER SUSPICION of having received some 1,800 kilograms of barley by false pretences from the secretary of Yeshivya, in the Negev, Haim Gantz, 36, of Rehovot, was detained for seven days yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court. The police withheld details of the incident, which they said was carried out by the accused in August in conjunction with several other persons.

* * *

A BRANCH OFFICE of the National Insurance Institute was opened in Kiryat Shmonah, Upper Galilee, yesterday.

* * *

YUSSEF SAID Halid Beyasi, 37, a driver of Baka-el-Garbiya, was remanded for 15 days in Haifa yesterday on a charge of smuggling into the country gold coins from Jordan.

* * *

A LEATHER SATCHEL containing letters addressed to the Tel Aviv Municipal Library was lost on Monday between the Central Post Office in Tel Aviv, Allenby Road, and the library in Rehov Montefiore. The finder is requested to send the satchel and its contents to the library.

* * *

A GARDEN PARTY to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Maiden home for the aged in Jaffa was held at the institution yesterday.

New History Of Islam Published

"The Saga of Jerusalem," probably the most beautiful book ever printed and published in Jerusalem about Jerusalem, was shown to the press by the Universitas Publishers at the Jerusalem Press Club yesterday.

The impressive folio, published in 980 subscription copies eagerly taken up by international bibliophiles and libraries, is bound in the facsimile of a 18th century view of Jerusalem.

Introduced by Professor Benjamin Mazar, President of the Hebrew University, the work falls into three parts — Historical Background, by M. Avi-Jonah, Geographical Background by David K. Amiram and Pictorial Representation, by Hermann M. E. Meyer. While Dr. Mazar's introduction duly acknowledges the importance of the Third Wall Excavations, undertaken by the late E. L. Sukenik and L. A. Mayer, the results of these researches are not taken into consideration in the reconstructions of Herodian Jerusalem, which accompany the text. The third part of the book has eight ancient maps of the Capital in exemplary hand-coloured facsimile and two more in excellent colour-print.

The volume, in English, is printed by Atika Printers. *Th.F.M.*

P.M., ARANNE VISIT HISTADRUT SEMINARS

The Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Zalman Aranne, yesterday visited two seminars which are being conducted in the Histadrut School in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Sharett held individual discussions with settlers from new immigrant communities who are participating in a citizenship course sponsored by the Information and Civic Education Services. Mr. Sharett and Mr. Aranne also listened to a class of Arab workers.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Sugar: 1,000 gms. per person, plus 500 gms. on Aleph cards, Mem 7, Temp. 1.

15,000 N. Africans Waiting To Immigrate—Shragai

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 15,000 North African Jews have received entry permits and are waiting to set foot in Israel, but our inability to find enough homes for them in villages and immigrant towns has restricted those coming to 8,000 over the next four months, Mr. S. Z. Shragai, head of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

The unfavourable attitude towards a large North African influx aroused by certain sections of the Israel public, had undoubtedly hindered their reception here, Mr. Shragai maintained. The settlement bodies had delayed preparing homes for the newcomers, causing hitches in the "ship to village" programme.

The Jewish Agency has budgeted IL.100m. over two years (5715-16) for the absorption of 50,000 North African Jews. Most of this sum will be expended in the first year on building cottages and equipping farmsteads. The original number of immigrants envisaged was 50,000, including those who arrived in the present Hebrew year, 5714. During August 1,580 persons landed at Haifa, and most travelled immediately to permanent homes in villages founded within the past two years.

Next spring's arrivals will be directed towards newly built villages where they will be pioneer farmers.

Jews Isolated

Due to the political unrest in these countries the "rescue areas" scheduled for priority emigration have been cut off and the Jews there isolated. According to the Agency plan, 25,000 inhabitants of villages and towns in the danger spots were to enjoy relaxation of the rules governing selective immigration. Only active tubercular cases, the mentally ill, or families without a wage-earner, were disqualified from entry.

"If these countries obtain their independence, I am uncertain whether they will permit their Jewries to leave," Mr. Shragai said. "The Agency feels grave anxiety as to the safety of Jews in this eventuality, which is likely to become much worse." He recalled that non-Jewish authorities there had warned the Agency to rescue 12,000 Jews from the disturbed areas. These candidates for immigration were of farming stock, and would have proved useful citizens, had the current trouble not blocked access to them.

Fifty Moroccan Jews, including young men who had fought in the War of Liberation and had afterwards returned to North Africa, have formed a settlement group, and plan to come shortly, Mr. Shragai reported progress in the scheme for uniting families: children of North African parentage formerly in Youth Aliya institutions, have been contacted to see whether they are now capable of supporting their parents. Those whose sons fell in the War of Liberation are entitled to immigrate without fulfilling any of the health conditions enforced by selective immigration.

Mr. Shragai gave brighter news on the prospects for immigration from Europe and South America, mostly middle-class manufacturing and trades people. Thanks to the ground-work of youth movement and Agency emissaries, Mr. Shragai stated, a positive attitude towards immigration had been created in South America, which would contribute about 5,000 newcomers in the second half of next year. "South American Jews are eager for the opportunity to come," Mr. Shragai said, "and we, for our part, welcome them heartily."

The Jewish Agency intends to establish Trust Funds in England and Switzerland to extend loans to would-be immigrants planning the sale of their property and making a fresh start here with the capital realized.

In the coming year 100 English families who run small factories or shops will start a new life here.

More Yemenites

French Jewry has also shown renewed interest in emigration. Contingents of 40 to 50 persons monthly are expected to arrive soon. Even Yemen, — "a well we thought had dried up"—has 150 Jews registered and waiting for transport to Israel. Mr. Shragai reported that emigration, on the other hand, has decreased over the past few months, dropping to 353 permanent exits in July.

The establishment of two areas of settlement, one in the North and one in the South, was discussed in detail yesterday at a meeting in Jerusalem called by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department. Participating in the meeting were representatives of the Planning Centre and planning divisions from all over the country.

The proposed plans for district building were authorized at the meeting, and instructions were given to the planning divisions to begin work. According to the programme, construction should be completed by next spring.

(Moreover Story — Page 4)

Capital's Treasurer Offers to Quit

The Treasurer of the Jerusalem Municipality, Mr. I. Boury, has informally submitted his resignation because of alleged pressure exerted on him by Mayor Y. Karivo to pay out sums without the backing of a sanctioned budget.

For several months, despite the express disapproval of the District Representative, four new schools in the Orthodox network have been going up on the basis of IL.600,000 allocated in the 1954-55 budget, which has not yet been approved by the Ministry of Interior. Mr. Boury's application to resign may be viewed against a background of conflicting orders, and personal friction between Coalition Councillors.

Mr. E. Eliachar, Deputy Mayor in charge of city finance, strongly opposed the resignation, and has pledged his personal intervention in the matter. A Personnel Committee meeting scheduled for yesterday was postponed to allow the parties time to make a "behind the scenes" settlement. The Personnel Committee is to appoint a Deputy Treasurer from among four candidates — all new to the Municipality — and to consider Mr. Boury's request.

Mr. A. Schreibaum, the City Rates Commissioner, has been granted additional leave for one month from the Ministry of Interior in order to work with the Municipality, it was learned yesterday.

Cinema Licence Disputed in Court

The High Court yesterday ordered the Nesher Local Council to show cause why it should not renew the licence of Mr. Avraham Yakir, owner of the Ramat Nesher cinema. The Council claims that the cinema, being a wooden building, is a safety hazard.

Counsel for Mr. Yakir, Mr. A. Davidesco, claims that films have been shown in the cinema for 10 years and that the owner had made improvements in it. The Council refused to renew the licence because of pressure from the police, Counsel claimed.

The Court was composed of Justices Agranat, Sussman and Landau. *(Tims.)*

Vegetable Prices

HAIFA, Thursday. — Wholesale vegetable prices in Haifa this morning were: — (In kg.) Tomatoes — 220 pr. Cucumbers, A — 350, B — 160, Carrots —450. Dry onions—400. Green peppers—350. Grapes — 500-600. Melons — 350. Retail prices 25-30 per cent higher.

Jacob and Renée Reis announce the *BAR MITZVA* of their son

MOSHE

on *September 11, 1954*, at *Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem*. Reception at the home of Mrs. Goldstein, 7 Rehov Ha Rav, from 5-10 p.m.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

MALKA and DAVID S. TESHER (Taherlok) will be *At Home* at *Beit Ebenezer, Rehov David Markus, Talbieh, Jerusalem*, between 5 and 8 p.m. on *Saturday, September 4, 1954*, on the occasion of the

Bar Mitzva

OF THEIR SON JOSEPH

8 Scholars Get Rav Kook Prizes

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipal Rav Kook prizes for Religious Literature for 1954-55 were awarded to eight scholars and writers at the Municipal Hall here this evening.

They total IL.3,000, with an additional IL.850 given by the Ministry for Religious Affairs and private sources to three rabbis who received supplementary awards.

Prize-winners were the following four authors for their original religious writing:

Rabbi Haim Korev for his book "Netivot Haim" (Inroads to Life);

Rabbi Yeshaia Vinograd for "Shearei Ziv" (Portals of Light);

Rabbi Eliezer Woldenberg for "Tzitz Eliezer" (Eliezer's Bud);

Rabbi Mordechai Halevi received the original writing prize for his book "Torat Halevi" (Halevi's Teachings);

All the books were published in Jerusalem.

Four authors were given awards for auxiliary religious research.

Rabbi Haim Shevel for "Sefer Hahinuch";

Rabbi Itzhak Arieli for "Einayim Lamishpat";

Mr. Itzhak Gershtenkorn for the first four parts of his book on the Psalms "Naim Zmirot Yisrael."

Dr. Yehiel Gomperts for "Mivtael Statein";

The supplementary prizes went to Rabbis Yosef Halevi, Yehuda Ashlag and Reuven Margalit.

Decision Open on How To Pay for Radio Weekly

The Cabinet proposal put forward last February to raise radio licence fees to cover the costs of a radio weekly journal, is not to be implemented, according to an official announcement, and another method will be devised.

Reports that a dispute had arisen within the Government are unfounded and the question has not even come up for a decision, the announcement said.

SHIDLOVSKY OUT ON IL.3,000 BAIL

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. O. Shidlovsky, one of three men held by the police for questioning in the foodstuffs import investigation, was released on IL.-3,000 bail today after a week in detention.

The interrogation of Mr. N. Gillerman continues, and Mr. D. Silberstein may be examined further when he recovers from the sickness which has kept him in hospital.

Pair Remanded For Woman's Murder

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mohammed Ali Abu Sil, 17, and Zeitan Hassan, 19, both of Ibellin village in Galilee, were remanded for 15 days here today on a charge of the premeditated murder of Fahimi Abu Sil, 30, in Wadi Jamal on Monday night. Police charged that the two youths had killed the woman, who was pregnant, with an axe and had thrown her body into the sea.

The victim's husband, Ali Mahmud Yassin, 30, was charged with being an accessory after the fact and was also remanded for 15 days. Police stated that he had helped throw his wife's body into the sea and had aided the two alleged murderers to escape.

On Tuesday, Yassin informed the police, as previously reported, that two Ibellin villagers had killed his wife and had forced him to help them throw her body into the sea. The two youths had said that they had killed Fahimi in order to prevent a blemish on the family's honour.

Four Western Galilee villagers were remanded today for 15 days on a charge of the premeditated murder of Ali Nimmer Sheh Ali, of Tamra, by shooting him on August 14.

CHASANOW CLEARED BY U.S. NAVY

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The Navy Department announced yesterday it has cleared Mr. Abraham Chasanow of security charges made against him and that he would be restored to duty at once. He was dismissed from the Navy Department as a security risk on April 7 this year and afforded reconsideration after a public outcry arose from newspaper reports that his accusers were motivated by anti-Semitism.

Policeman Charged With Smuggling Deal

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Nathan Rabinowitz, a police officer who was demoted to the rank of sergeant for negligence in duty, was charged before a police disciplinary court today with being in contact with smugglers of livestock from Jordan.

The new charges against Rabinowitz were levelled during the investigation of his former deputy, Sergeant Aharon Abadi, who was accused of accepting bribes. He was acquitted for lack of evidence. It is alleged that Rabinowitz was paid by three Arab residents of the Little Triangle to whom the Military Governor had granted land on his recommendation. *(Tims.)*

Model Plane Display

HADERA, Thursday. — The third national model aircraft championship ended here yesterday.

Mr. Naftali Kadmon, of Jerusalem, won a cup for the highest score in the model glider class, and Mr. Avigdor Yahalom, of Gvat, won two cups, one in the general powered models class, and one in the "free engine" class. One model glider managed to stay up for 12 minutes.

During the competition, two "free engine" models disappeared at great height in the direction of the Jordan border.

SEARCH CONTINUES

RAMLE, Thursday. — A search for the Border Policeman who was lost on a patrol in the Lydda Plain area about two weeks ago is being carried out daily by scores of policemen aided by dogs. No trace of him has yet been found.

Mosaic-Paved Room in Caesarea

A room paved with white mosaics was discovered in Caesarea during the second season of excavations there which were carried out between July 13 and August 26 by Mr. S. Yeivin, Director of Antiquities, the Department of Antiquities announced yesterday. The room was discovered in the area adjoining a Byzantine marble-paved courtyard on which work was resumed after it was partially cleared last year. The exact proportions of the room have not been determined because of two plastered cisterns dug in its northern part during the early Arab period.

The season helped to clear up a number of stratographic problems. The Byzantine building complex, it appears, continued in use at the beginning of the Early Arab period. Windborne sands cover a part of this area, indicating that they had fallen into disuse. Above this level there are traces of two phases of the Early Arab period and then indications of a considerable conflagration. The uppermost level dates to the Crusader period. Excavations will be resumed next year.

Pottery belonging to the transition period between the Early and the Middle Bronze Ages has been found in the area around Kibbutz Tel Yosef in the eastern Emek Jezreel.

Indications of a small agricultural settlement from the 31st-30th centuries B.C.E. were found when the Department of Antiquities carried out a small excavation in the lands of Kibbutz Hazorea in western Emek Jezreel after a kibbutz bulldozer had accidently uncovered some ancient buildings.

This season's excavations by the Department of Antiquities of the thermae (hot water baths) in ancient Tiberias confirmed the hypothesis that they were already in use during the Roman period.

(Dig at Beit Shearim—Page 6)

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

TEL AVIV

subscribers are asked to note that the REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS open on September 30

and

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS open on October 17

*

RENEWAL of subscriptions for both Regular and "Special" continues till Friday, Sept. 17 at I.P.O. Offices, 99 Allenby Rd., (daily 10-2, 4-6); Fridays 10-1.

Sailor Flies Here to Plan Next Laps of Round World Voyage

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Mr. Yosef Havkins, the 40-year-old Israel sailor who crossed the Atlantic alone in a three-ton sailing boat in 116 days, returned by El Al today to make preparations for the continuation of his planned round-the-world solo odyssey. He was met at the airport by his two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Selig Lavon, wife of the Tel Aviv Municipal Councillor and Director of the Shikun Housing Company.

Mr. Havkins began his adventurous journey in 1952 when he set sail from Marseilles for America in the "Lamerhav One", his first small boat. He was shipwrecked off Spain, however, and spent 14 months there raising funds to buy another boat, which he named "Lamerhav Two". He sailed from Malaga in this three-ton, seven-metre-long, 1.20-metre-beam sailing boat with an auxiliary five horse power engine last November 1, "bound for Israel via the Panama Canal."

For his 7,500 kilometre journey, he equipped himself with a sextant, a large supply of tinned food, 300 bottles of mineral water and 100 books in Hebrew, Latvian, French, German and Spanish, as well as a Norwegian primer "to while away the hours by learning another language". Although he also knows Russian and Yiddish, he took no books in these languages.

Mr. Havkins sailed an average of 14 hours a day, from sunrise to sunset. During the first part of his voyage he was often in sight of land and he therefore counts his real adventures only from the time he left the Canary Islands bound for Porto Rico across 4,750 kilometres of open ocean, which he covered in 62 days.

Upon arrival in the U.S. Mr. Havkins received a sailor's permit to stay for a month. He now plans to return to the U.S. to continue his sail down the South American coast as far as Valparaiso.

Mr. Havkins learned to sail in a Betar maritime youth group in Latvia. He came here as an "illegal" immigrant aboard the s.s. Patria in 1939.

He was with the French Foreign Legion in the Lebanon in 1940. Since 1943, he has served as a sailor on a number of vessels, mainly American. *(Tims.)*

Soldiers 'Reborn' In the Sharon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — Several hundred soldiers who are spending a week as guests of the Herzlia and Kfar Shmaryahu Local Councils and the Hof Hasharon Regional Council, will return to their duties "reborn," a young officer enthusiastically told a *Jerusalem Post* reporter today.

They are quartered with local inhabitants and help them in their farm work.

A special performance of "World's End" was given for the men by the Ohel Theatre earlier this week.

US CIVIL SERVANTS DUE FOR STUDY TOUR

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). — A group of American Government officials constituting a Near East Survey Group is to visit this country during the coming week. Their tour is part of a training programme conducted by the Foreign Service Institute of the U.S. Department of State.

While in Israel, the group aims to meet and talk with local leaders, officials and business people, and to visit industrial and agricultural projects. Their schedule here will be arranged by the American Embassy.

REUVEN GREENFELD, 23, whom police were seeking for a month on suspicion of having taken IL.850 from a 27-year-old teacher, claiming that he would marry her, was detained yesterday in a Netanya hotel. He is also suspected of having taken IL.110 from another girl to whom he promised marriage.

Ice-Cream Price Rise Revoked

The Artic-Kartiv ice-cream manufacturers have cancelled the recent increase in the price of their products — the second rise within a month—following week-long negotiations with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The price of the chocolate-coated "shalgon" bar will now revert from 100 pruta to 85 pruta and that of the "Lemon-Kartiv" water ice from 70 pruta to 50 pruta.

It is believed that the end of the hot spell and the corresponding decrease in the demand for ice-cream was partly responsible for the withdrawal.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat. Sept. 4

CARMEL Open Air Tel. 2000
During the whole week except Sunday
MARK of the RENEGADE
Ricardo Montalban, Cyd Charisse
2 perfs. 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2000
JULIUS CAESAR

AMPHI Tel. 4016
MAN ON A TIGHTROPE
Frederic March — Terry Moore
Gloria Grahame
Based on a story by NEIL PATERSON

ORAN Tel. 4017
After the Great Success in Tel Aviv
"DE POKKERS UNGER" (Street Children)
with the cast of "DITTA"
No complimentary tickets

ARMON Tel. 4018
Israel Premiere
QUEEN OF SHEBA
Gino Cervi — Leonora Ruffo
In English; Hebrew and French sub-titles

ORLY, Central Carmel Tel. 4021
2nd week
FERNANDEL in
COIFFEUR POUR DAMES
Hebrew and English subtitles superimposed.
2 performances nightly, at 7 & 9

EN DOR Tel. 5421
Sat. Sun. Mon.:
MERRY WIDOW
Lana Turner, Fernando Lamas
Technicolor
Tues. Wed. Thurs.:
DENVER & RIO GRANDE
Edmond O'Brien, —
Sterling Hayden
Technicolor

ORION Tel. 4020
EAST OF SUMATRA
Jeff Chandler—Marilyn Maxwell
Technicolor

ATHMON Tel. 4022
M.G.M.'s Musical Joy
I LOVE MELVIN
Technicolor
Debbie Reynolds — Donald O'Connor

PEER Tel. 2020
CITY BENEATH THE SEA
Technicolor
Robert Ryan, Peggie Castle
Anthony Quinn

GAL OR Tel. 4027
Evenings and matinees
The outstanding picture
REIS
CHILD OF THE MOUNTAINS

MORIAH Tel. 4029
CRY THE BELOVED COUNTRY
Now on the screen

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.45 & 9.45 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
From Sat., Sept. 4.

ALLENBY
DEANNA DURBIN
ROBERT CUMMINGS
SPRING PARADE

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20954
Air Conditioned
Cornel Wilde—Constance Smith
TREASURE OF THE GOLDEN CONDOR

CHEN Air Conditioned
4th week
of the most delightful and enchanting comedy
Roman Holiday
Starring: AUDREY HEPBURN
GREGORY PECK.
Saturday: 7.30, 9.45 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

EDEN Open Air
2nd Week
Best Polish actors in
WHAT IS MY HUSBAND DOING AT NIGHT?

ESTHER Air Conditioned
June ALLYSON—Van JOHNSON
in M.G.M. musical comedy
Remains To Be Seen

GAN-RENA
M.G.M's Great Drama of the Sea
Plymouth Adventure
Starring SPENCER TRACY—GENE TIERNEY — VAN JOHNSON — LEO GENN
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
Ingrid Bergman—Leslie Howard
INTERMEZZO

MOGRABI
ADRIANA BENETTI
GINO CERVI
4 PAS DANS LES NUAGES

OPHIR 7th Week
Yvonne SANSON — Amedeo NAZZARI
I FIGLI DI NESSUNO
No complimentary tickets

ORION 2nd Week
John PAYNE, — Coleen GRAY
Secret Four

SHDEROT
Reopening tomorrow night.
VICTOR HUGO's immortal masterpiece
LES MISERABLES (In English)

TAMAR 18th week
EVENING!
SILVANA MANGANO
ANNA
A "Forum" Release
Matinee: Starting Sun., Sept. 5
L'ETERNEL RETOUR
Jean MARAIS
Continuous from 9.45 to 5.45
AIR-CONDITIONED!

YARON Air Conditioned
2nd Week
Alan LADD, Susan STEPHEN, Leo GENN in a true story of daring British Commandos in action in World War II.
The Red Beret
Special additions: Paratroopers of the Royal Army in Action.

Pinocchio Concerts Managers Co.

Impresario: Dasco Gati
has the pleasure to present an Evening of Song and Humor
West and East
Shay (Shayke) Ofir (Chamber Theatre) — Shimshon Bar Noy — Shoshana Damari
At the Piano: The Composer Wilensky

Tel Aviv:	Haifa:	Kiryat Haim
E.G.A. House Garden	Armon Cinema	Beit Am Cinema
Sat., September 4	Thurs., September 9	Fri. September 10
8.30 p.m.	9 p.m.	8.30 p.m.

Tickets obtainable at the following places:
TEL AVIV — Mesartis, 31 Allenby Road
Rococco, 93 Dizengoff Road
and the night of the performance at the Box Office, E. O. A. House (Tel. 2126).
HAIFA—Rehov Hanassi and at the Pinocchio, 13 Rehov Shapira.

TO HELSINKI
Fly SAS

Cables in Brief

PLANES. — The Bell Aircraft Company announced yesterday that it would exhibit "the fastest plane in the world" and "a helicopter that can fly backwards" at the National Aircraft show at Fort Worth, Texas, on Saturday.

HISS. — President Eisenhower signed into law last night an act aimed at denying a pension to Alger Hiss, a former State Department official who is in prison for perjury.

UNIFORMS. — Soviet schoolchildren went back to their classes after the summer holiday yesterday in new uniforms — the boys in blue tunics with leather belts and the girls in brown frocks and white pinafores.

CONDEMNED. — Four Chiang Kai-shek agents have been sentenced to death for sabotage activities after trial by the Kwangtung Court, the New China News Agency reports from Canton. Thirteen have been given sentences ranging from life imprisonment to "a few years of re-education."

A Lipstick conquers the WORLD

NEW-YORK

T.A. to Approve Kaufman Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipality early next week is expected to approve the report of the Supreme Sewage Board which recommended yesterday the acceptance of the Kaufman Sewage Plan for the Dan area.

Mr. Kaufman, author of the sewage disposal plan, is to resume work on practical plans even before his scheduled trip abroad shortly.

The report of the Supreme Sewage Board, which sees a complete separation between the sewage plan and the Yarkon—Negev pipeline, brings to an end the press controversy on the matter. The Board stressed that the first stage of the sewage plan should be finished before the Yarkon waters are diverted to the South at the end of next year.

In order to accomplish this, it was recommended that a temporary sewage disposal line be brought down to the sea along the Yarkon, ending at the river's mouth near the Reading Power Station. This will require an additional expense of only IL.1m. This pipeline should stretch deep enough into the water to avoid increased defilement of the beaches and should be ready by the end of next year.

The Board also recommended that the building of a sewage purification plant north of the Reading Station be started immediately. According to the Kaufman plan, sewage will also flow to the purification plant through a pipeline parallel to the beach from Jaffa and the south of town.

ON SALE TODAY
The U.S. Magazine of News Significance

September 6 Issue
Available at all newsstands.
GET YOUR COPY NOW!
Price: 300 Pruta
Sole Distributor:
PALES PRESS CO. LTD.

After your Swim... LATE HOURS NIGHTLY
PIPING HOT SHASHLIK — HUMUS — KABAB
The Coolest Place Even on the Hottest Days
is the ONLY REAL ORIENTAL RESTAURANT
SAVOYA Jaffa, Boustros St opposite the clock
The sensational event for your Tourist Friends.

Studio Ora Ratner

GYMNASTICS
RHYTHMICS
DANCING
Lessons for children and adults.

123 Panorama Road, Mt. Carmel, Haifa Tel. 2658. Registration 6—7 p.m. Daily.

Y.M.C.A.

JERUSALEM
takes pleasure in announcing a series of
Nine Monthly Concerts
by
The Jerusalem Musicians' Association.

To be held in the Auditorium on the first Monday of each month, starting October 4, 1954.

Look for details of Programme of each Concert in this newspaper, on Sundays preceding performances.

For particulars and registration please apply at Mrs. Saphir's Musical Store, 3 Ben Yehuda Street, (Sussour Bldg), Tel. 21881, and Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. Programme Office.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Starting Saturday September 4

ARMON Tel. 4828
Airconditioned
Here they are! Warner Bros
ALL HAPPINESS MUSICAL!!
(in Tech.)
Dennis MORGAN — DORIS DAY — Jack CARSON
IT'S A GREAT FEELING
Daily: 7.15—9.15 p.m.
Mat. daily at 3.30 p.m.
Humphrey BOGART in
DEADLINE U.S.A.

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M. brings together the cast of the year in the most unusual Technicolor picture of many years!
Pier ANGELI, Leslie CARON
Kirk DOUGLAS, Farley GRANGER, James MASON in
The Story of 3 Loves
Sun. morning at 10.30 and today at 3.30 p.m.:
ROGUE'S MARCH

EDISON Tel. 4036
2ND WEEK
ENCORE
3 more of
SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S
brilliant short stories
Twice nightly: 7.15 and 9.15
Starring: Glynis JOHNS — Nigel PATRICK.
Mat. daily at 3.30 p.m.
Curtain Call At Castro Creek

ORGIL Tel. 81486
Airconditioned
THIRD WEEK
Love... Suffering... Faith...
GIVE US THIS DAY
Twice nightly at 7.15 & 9.15
Mat. daily from Sun. at 3.30 p.m.
HOTEL SAHARA
Friday: GIVE US THIS DAY

ORION Tel. 2914
The most fantastic and terrifying picture! City attacked by prehistoric Sea-Giant!
The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms
with a cast of thousands!

ORNA Tel. 4783
ISRAEL PREMIERE!
MICKEY SPILLANE'S
Sensational and thrilling picture
I, The Jury
Starring: PRESTON FOSTER
PEGGIE CASTLE

STUDIO Tel. 4034
Gary COOPER — Patricia NEAL
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD
Today at 3.30: Beware of Fifty

ZION HALL
The Adventure of VLADIMIR DUBROWSKY who pursued Vengeance and found Love
La Vendetta di Aquila Nera
(BLACK EAGLE'S VENGEANCE)
Alexander Pushkin's Masterpiece
Italian Soundtrack — English Subtitles.
Friday at 3.30 p.m.:
L'APPEL DU DESTIN

TEL-OR THIRD WEEK TEL. 3570
JEAN SIMMONS — VICTOR MATURE
In a revealing and human drama
AFFAIR WITH A STRANGER

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED. R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Haharatziel, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4353 (4 lines).
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 4351/2.
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4594 (2 lines).
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.21.500. Foreign IL.24 per year.

Friday, September 3, 1954
Elul 4, 5714. — Muharram 4, 1374

THE Second World War began on September 1, 1939, when Hitler invaded Poland, and exactly fifteen years ago today, on September 3, Great Britain and France were joined in the conflict when they declared war on Germany in accordance with their pledges to the victims of Nazi aggression. For six years thereafter a titanic struggle raged which brought with it a slaughter unparalleled in the history of man's inhumanity to man. One of the main Nazi objectives was the annihilation of the Jewish people and they came very close to success with the massacre of six million Jews — out of an estimated twelve million innocent non-combatants destroyed by the Nazis.

FIFTEEN YEARS

For mankind, as the destruction spread from continent to continent and from land to land, it appeared as though Armageddon had at last arrived, but men's minds never banished the hope of creating a better world for the survivors of the conflict. One of its results was to bring East and West together. Mighty instruments for the forging of a closer human unity were projected, principally a better League of Nations with more powers and an improved constitution.

The years immediately following the close of the conflict were marked by an upsurge of popular influence in government. Thus, in Great Britain, even before the war was over, a Labour Government was elected with a clear majority in Parliament and a specific mandate to embark on the beginnings of a new and better society. Americans were promised the century of the common man.

The seeds of a better world seemed present but the roots of the ugly old world had still to be extirpated: political perfidy still had a strong hold on the nations. From the beginning, the Jews, at any rate, had a hint of what to expect. When, in 1939, Dr. Weizmann offered the flower of Israel's youth and manpower to the cause of the Allies, his proposal was very coolly received. Palestine Jewry had to fight hard to be permitted to take an active part in the struggle against the arch-enemies of humanity, and particularly of the Jewish people, and it was only close to the very end of the war that the Jewish Brigade was able to go into action as a fighting unit.

The recent Kastner trial in Jerusalem has shown how the efforts of the Jewish people still in freedom to rescue their brethren were frustrated by inaction on the part of the Western Powers even after it had become plain that the mass murder of Jewry was already under way. To have helped at that time might have saved hundreds of thousands of lives and would certainly not have altered the course of the march towards victory.

The tribulation ended nine years ago. The glorious vision has already faded. In most countries of the West, conservative governments have taken over. The rift between East and West is deeper than ever it was in pre-war years. Peace is a term no longer used except in the connotation of "peace plots" or "peace offensives." It is cold war, of such a grim reality, that today some half of the wealth of all the nations of the world is being devoted to swords rather than ploughshares, with a consequent downward pressure on living standards and possibilities of social progress. The last war ended with the first blast of the atom bomb already then almost capable of destroying whole cities. Today mankind stands before the prospect of the development of sufficient destructive power to threaten nations and even continents with extinction.

To such a pass has humanity come in fifteen years. On this day the world should pause to reflect that if it continues on the present road, it may not live to celebrate many anniversaries of the last time it knew something remotely approaching peace.

Shishakly Supporters Reorganize

Members of the outlawed Syrian "Freedom Movement" founded by the deposed dictator, Colonel Shishakly, have decided to reorganize their movement as soon the High Court revokes the ban on the party.

According to the Damascus "El Kabs," Shishakly will remain the nominal head of the party despite his flight to France.

Morocco's Jews Enter the 20th Century

Leaves from a Traveller's Notebook

By HAL LEHRMAN

MARRAKESH: Audience with Pasha Thami El Glaoui, the powerful Berber chieftain and France's strongest native champion in Morocco, arranged through the French military. The palace, deep in native *medina*, is a huge bulk of blind, crenelated fortress battlements. A great cobblestoned courtyard, then a series of exposed passageways, arched portals and naked angles, and without warning, a luxuriant African garden and the residential quarters, an incongruous, two-story plantation house with colonnaded veranda.

Dignitaries with complexions from Nubian black to sun-tan, garbed in tarbooshes, rich robes and what looked like kindly polished U.S. Army officers' shoes, stood about conversing in grave whispers. The Pasha's Jewish secretary, Albert Berdugo, in Western clothes and a fez, came out swiftly and led me to His Highness' study.

Berdugo is slight, mild, and forty-ish — a scholarly sort, not the kind one expects to find in such adventurous employment. I learned later that he lives serenely with his wife and children in a modest villa newly built in the European city. Born in Tangier, he attended university in Rabat and Madrid. El Glaoui summoned him six years ago from Tangier, where he was private secretary to the late Sultan. His friends tell me that Berdugo's post is not as dangerous as might appear. No risk of embezzlement in palace intrigues, they say. The Pasha and the sheikhs know that his only concern is to fulfil the functions of his position fairly. "They trust him more than they trust one another."

The room is an office panelled in brown and white, with workaday desks and stuffed leather chairs, rather worn. A massive wall safe, a green bust of Churchill, and a long row of Churchill's books richly bound in red Morocco. No one knows el Glaoui's age for certain, and there is some dispute over the exact number of his wives. His appearance belies his repute as a formidable warrior — and golfer. (He has his own golf course, and likes to play it with Western guests.) He sat bent over, an unimpressive old man, apparently past 80, one eyelid slightly drooping. Plain linen head-dress, a simple brown *djellabah*, from which peeked a European shirt and necktie above, brown plaid socks below. He did not smile, but showed great courtesy, and answered every question vigorously, in earnest tones and with great fluency. Berdugo translated the Pasha's Arabic and my French at length, without seeming to lose a nuance.

French 'True Friends'

We covered much ground: the deposed Sultan, the Istiklal nationalists (whom he coldly condemned as "blasphemers false reformers, preachers of hate"), the French ("true friends of my people"), Morocco's future ("eventual autonomy under France's aegis, after long and careful preparation"), and the American bases here ("necessary for the free world's defence").

I reserved matters of specifically Jewish interest until the close. On the Arab League, he was short and vehemently outspoken: "The League tried to spur our nationalists, and the nationalists are evil. Why should the League think to teach us! It is Morocco which has bestowed upon the Arabs the only culture of which they can boast. We have nothing to learn from countries which have never contributed to their own civilization. Their intervention is contemptible. The Arab League is not entitled to speak in or for Morocco.

What did His Highness think of Israel? "Israel has the right to exist. By her virtue and courage she has achieved an honourable position. Even in the test of war she has exposed the inferiority of her Arab neighbours. If Israel has made progress since then, it is due to intelligence and honesty. If the members of the Arab League had such qualities, they would get help from the West, too. But they know only how to hate. I have ever opposed the Istiklal's denial of the right of Jewish exodus. I affirm again that the Jews had full spiritual justification for their yearning to unite with their brethren in Israel."

Should all Jews who still remain in the Arab lands now go to Israel, or would the Pasha regret the disappearance of the Jewish element in the Moslem world? "I cannot speak of other countries because I do not know how the Jews live in them. But in Morocco I know that the Jews live in peace. They have property and bread and no vexations. Those who remain are welcome. They have always been looked upon as our brothers, especially in the mountains which I command. Those Jews who dwell among us have occupied themselves with their affairs and not molested in ours. Therefore, they hold the respect of all true Moslems. . . ."

* * *

INCREDIBLE community of Jews in the High Atlas, at Igui-Nishnain, 124 kms. south-east of Marrakesh. They live at the upper end of a precipitous goat track, 35 families in flat huts of stone, straw, and baked mud plastered against the steep slopes, the roof of one the threshold of another, livestock bedded down with each household. The Agency and the Joint have an experimental plan for evacuation of these people to Israel *en masse*. A resident male nurse is treating the trachoma sufferers. If the trial succeeds, other primitive villagers will follow.

We squatted on a rooftop with a group of elders in black skullcaps worn tight on the scalp. A graybeard, Sheikh Salomo ben Lolo, explained that he was deputy chief. The real *mokkadem* (leader nominated by the villagers but appointed by the regional *khalifa*, or Sultan's representative) was out gathering potatoes. "The *mokkadem* is responsible for our *mellah*. He commands all."

Salomo was born in this place, as were his father and his father before him. Salomo's first wife who gave him 14 children before expiring came from here too. The second has been imported from a nearby village. She brought us a dish of nuts, another of hardboiled eggs and hot platters of delectable Arab bread curled at the edges like an oversized clam shell. We drank a throat-clutching fig and raisin brandy.

Mountain Artisans

These mountaineers are artisans and traders. Some mend shoes for the Arabs. Others are saddlemakers, silversmiths, carpenters. The merchants buy sugar, tea, textiles in Marrakesh, exchange them in outlying Arab village *souks* for furs and farm produce, which in turn they sell in Marrakesh. On their own stony hill, somehow, they produce handfuls of wheat, barley and corn. The subdued stink of decaying olive trees hangs in the air.

Were they pleased to leave this land of their ancients? "There we can be men. Here we are like beasts. The only difference between our animals and ourselves is that they eat barley in the grain and we crush it." Remembering the Pasha and his benevolent estimate of brotherly Moslem feeling, I asked whether the Jews enjoyed good relations with their neighbours. "We have no hardships unless there is a dispute over trade. Then we must go to the court of the Moslems, where justice is rendered to him who pays the most. Since Israel was born, the Moslems have lost face. They no longer spit on us. . . ."

We went for a ceremonial visit to some of the huts, the villagers trooping behind us. The houses are like caves, lit with tins of oil, roofs propped on poles, scorpions and other creatures crawling everywhere. In a corner of each hut is a box filled with corn, the food reserve for the winter.

Most of the women were either pregnant or nursing infants. Some crowded around Egon Fink, crying for their layettes. He learns that the Joint, fighting the infant mortality rate, has introduced the practice of giving expectant mothers a supply of diapers, bibs, rubber pants, talcum, safety pins, socks and other accessories. "Do they really use the the stuff?" Well, said Fink, maybe some of the diapers get traded to the Arabs as towels or turbans.

We were escorted down the hill to our car, everyone happy. "Next year in Jerusalem," called Salomo. "We will be content with bread water."

* * *

RABAT: This is a far cry from the crests of Igui-Nishnain. Capital of the French Protectorate, Rabat is also capital of Moroccan Jewry. Here is visible the essence of the advance in dignity and status which the Jews have accomplished in less than a generation.

A bureau here represents the communities of the entire country, coordinates their activities, and maintains liaison with the Sultanate. To assess the significance of this it must be stressed that as late as 1945, no secular national Jewish organization existed in Morocco. Each community had only its local council. Such a council's contact with Rabat was through an Inspector of Jewish Institutions, government appointed. There was no apparatus of any kind for consultation among the communities, or for achievement of unified positions vis-à-vis the central administration.

The 1945 *dahir* (decree) broadened the functions of the councils from charity and management of religious property to supervision of all religious matters and discussion with the Government of all matters affecting Jews. It created a permanent Council of Communities. It authorized the convocation of an annual General Assembly in Rabat, thereby linking all the communities and giving their congress official recognition.

The Assembly in turn created a Central Council with permanent Rabat headquarters which provides contact for the dispersed communities with the Government and with one another, studies common problems, and utilizes for the common good the special experiences of each locality.

In not too vague a way, the Rabat office is something like the New York headquarters of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, at least in its communal coordination activities. And the secretary-general of the Council of Communities, young Jacques Dahan, who directs the Rabat office, would have to yield nothing to any typical Western Jewish communal official in culture and capacity.

Dahan is as different from the denizens of *mellah* or mountain as any Jew anywhere possibly could be. His office publishes "La Voix des Communautés," a competent monthly journal with news of community elections, rabbinical synods, literary events, developments in medicine and law, affairs of communities from Melbourne to Manchester, reports on Israel and articles of Jewish interest culled from world publications.

As representative of the Rabat region, Dahan is one of six elected Moroccan Jewish delegates to the Council of Government, which, since 1947, sits twice yearly with French and Moslem delegates and advises the Résidence on Protectorate budgetary problems, thus for the first time giving Jewry some direct voice in public affairs. And as chief spokesman for the Council of Communities, he treats directly with Government on health, hygiene, education, housing, taxes, and every other social, economic and political area of Jewish concern.

Dahan is not a supplicant, bowing in oriental humility. He is the authorized spokesman of a "cult" which possesses a considerable amount of autonomy. He can request and obtain revisions and adaptations of laws as they apply to fellow Jews.

There are many other Dahans of similar talent and sophistication in the Jewish hinterland. Their annual congress in Rabat is a heartening sight. The proceedings are climaxed by a banquet attended by some 150 Jewish notables and a delegation of French officials. There

EL GLAOUI

are reviews of the year's record, analyses of current problems, orations and exhortations and benedictions, delivered in rotund French.

* * *

MUCH, very much remains to be done. The right to vote in communal elections is held only by those who donate a minimum of 200 francs yearly to the support of communal institutions. Maurice Bothol, the Inspector of Jewish Institutions, himself a Jew, tells me that a draft law is being prepared which proposes to remove this qualification. Some advocate a ballot for all males over 20 years of age. I understand that not a few of the communal politicians resist this for fear it will inconveniently increase the number of electors whom they will have to convince in order to stay in office.

The Sultan's Grand Vizier still has the right to select council members from elected panels. The government still budgets the status of a woman is still partially Biblical: for example, she may be divorced at her husband's whim, and he retains the children; her inheritance rights are puny.

The rabbinical courts, which preside over cases of personal status and religion, are chronically undignified and disorderly; there is a sharp need for better physical facilities and better training of their judges. A Council of Chief Rabbis, created in 1948, is labouring to adapt the ancient rules of personal status to a developing society. An Institute of High Rabbinical Studies, from which future rabbis are to be recruited, has been open since 1950.

In disputes with Moslems, or on civil, commercial, and criminal issues among themselves, Jews are almost entirely subject to Islamic courts. These function according to unmodified and archaic Islamic law, are often venal or incompetent, and even under the best of circumstances regard Jewish litigants as unclean, inferior beings.

A Jewish attorney clarified the position as follows: "I have been educated in Paris. I have pleaded before the highest French courts. But it is not impossible that tomorrow I may be hauled before a *caid's* tribunal by a Moslem water-boy. He may charge me with having reviled the Koran. The procedures to which I might then be subjected would be purely medieval, and I would have no recourse against them."

* * *

OF the obstacles which block Moroccan Jewry's way to complete dignity, the one which towers above all others is nationality.

Citizenship in Morocco can neither be acquired nor renounced. Unless your parents had another nationality, you are a subject of the Sultan. If you somehow leave the country and become the citizen of another state, you are reclaimed by the Sultan as his subject should you return. His right to this inescapable fealty is solemnised by international treaty.

Now Islamic society is organised on a "cult" pattern. The Moslems are the ruling cult. Other cults may enjoy varying degrees of autonomy, but they cannot aspire to true equality, or social integration with the majority, since they are excluded by definition from the company of the elect.

In Morocco, this condition was not unbearably onerous so long as Jewry dwelt in unenlightenment. But the profound impact of France and of American Jewish philanthropy has so raised Moroccan Jewry's cultural level and stirred its aspirations that the inequities of its alien status have become more and more galling.

"The Jew is called a Moroccan," Dr. K. notes, "without having the right of Moroccans. All the pashas, all the cadis, all the caids, are Moslems. There is not one Jew in the smallest post in the Sultan's administration." It is a measure of the progress attained in recent years within their own sphere and in the French orbit that Jewish leaders are now daring to speak of and hope for the grant of French citizenship to their people.

This is certainly not the most propitious moment in Protectorate history for Jewish claims to French nationality to be advanced. Even in quieter times, French aid to the Jews has been prudently administered. It has been increasingly substantial: housing to relieve *mellah* congestion, subsidies to the Alliance Israélite and other specifically Jewish schools, budgetary appropriations for medical, vocational and other services in the Jewish areas, job opportunities in the civil service, and the opening of many channels for self-improvement.

A good deal of this governmental benevolence, true, has been due to the impetus of foreign Jewish representatives. Until 1949, France contributed nothing to the budgets of the communities, although the latter were spending their funds after all, on the welfare of Moroccan nationals and rendering services of a civic nature.

The grant of French citizenship could be taken as an enormous overt act of special favour. Some technical loopholes do exist which might enable such a grant without violating the current legalities, but the perils of appearing to encroach on sovereign Moroccan rights are obvious — particularly at a time like this, when the French are at their wits' end to cope with the terroristic nationalist drive, and when the status of Jewry is therefore a relatively minor imperial consideration.

The moderates in the Jewish camp say that they seek not so much the right of Jews to be Frenchmen as the right of all Moroccans to choose their individual nationality. They concede that the social stability and tranquility needed for such a far-reaching reform are currently non-existent. Moreover, Jews who live remote from the centers of French authority are less inclined to demand a new status. They dream rather of peace and inconspicuousness. Proximity to the French, too, generally determines the degree of Jewish cultural advancement, which is another factor in the intensity for the demand for citizenship.

There is also some conflict in the Jewish community between the old guard, who mark up each small advance as a great victory, and the younger bloods who tell me impatiently that "we are still a century behind and must therefore move twice as rapidly."

But all Jewish notables, whatever their willingness or reluctance to be singled out, agree that the fate of Moroccan Jewry is linked with France. From this point of view, the nationality grant is universally regarded as an asset in terms of increased French protection against the hazards of an independent Morocco.

Before the Protectorate, Jews had no defence against outrage except by pleasure of the Sultan. It was the French, whose arrival in Morocco first guaranteed them such elementary rights as exemption from discriminatory taxes and freedom to reside and travel where they wished, wear what they liked and acquire land outside the ghettoes.

The Jews scrupulously shun taking visible sides in the political crisis now raging, and may differ among themselves on the wisdom of France's repressive measures against the nationalists. Many feel that the French are thereby hastening the day when the powder keg will go up. Some would prefer a liberal French approach — the adoption of a policy which would give the Moroccan masses a sense of greater well-being through social and economic reforms in their behalf, and the reasoned hope of ultimate self-rule by developing cadres of trained native personnel, thus cutting the ground from under the demagogues. But no one has illusions about the menace to Jewry of an uninhibited nationalist Morocco whose frenzied vanguard already invites the support and echoes the slogans of the Arab League.

(This is the first of two articles)

"Eli says if the West wants to send arms to defend the Middle East they might as well ship them to those who know how to use them."

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Affairs The Knesset this week debated the Prime Minister's foreign policy statement and approved it by an overwhelming majority.

Security General Edeson Burns formally took over as Chief of the UN Truce Supervision Organisation, while General Bennike prepared to leave the country. A moshav guard was murdered and another wounded at Ramat Raziel, in the Jerusalem Corridor, in a well-planned ambush by infiltrators. Four nights later two Arab Legionnaires were killed in the Latrun area. Four Israel soldiers on manoeuvres were wounded and an Arab Legionnaire was killed in an exchange of fire across the border near Hebron. Farmers at Yardena were also fired on from across the lines.

Parties and Politics The Coalition crisis faded into the background as party committees continued discussions on the four per cent clause. The Le'Ahdut Ha'avoda party held its first convention following the faction's secession from Mapam.

Labour Relations The dispute between the public transport cooperatives and the Ministry of Communications continued but at week's end there was fresh hope of agreement. Motorists found it difficult to get petrol when supplies of fuel to Shell stations throughout the country were held up owing to a strike by Shell clerks.

Yesterday's Press

Military Adventures Out

Commenting on the foreign policy debate, "Ha'aretz" (Independent) notes that the speeches from the opposition benches did not reveal anything new. Mr. Begin's views have been known for some time, after all, and so has Dr. Bnei's mission in this country. As for the speech by Mr. Argov, Mapai chairman of the foreign affairs subcommittee, his statements are generally immoderate—sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another. This does not mean that the more responsible leaders of his party support them. The paper finds Mr. Sharett's rebuttal entirely convincing, adding that an effort should be made to convince the other members of the coalition that the present situation, however unsatisfactory, is to be preferred to military adventures.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) also rejects the advice offered both by the "local Cominform representatives" and by Mr. Begin, believing that experience has proved that the search after "non-identification" and a "third force" is doomed to failure. The paper calls for a non-partisan approach to foreign policy, as demonstrated here recently by Mr. Adlai Stevenson for the United States.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) ridicules the talk about new "friends"—friends who do not want us and who do not recognise the very basis of our existence, the ingathering of the exiles. The paper regrets that the Israel information services have shown so little initiative abroad and demands greater efforts in that direction.

"Herut," on the other hand, believes that American policy makers will not be convinced by verbal or written explanations and that only a fighting initiative on our part will save the day. World public opinion will support the right of a small nation fighting for its existence, and it would not intervene against us.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals in its editorial with the lessons of the Second World War on the 15th anniversary of its outbreak.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) complains about the fact that the law requiring agricultural training for conscripts is not enforced and that Mapai spokesmen, as well as the Right, have objected to it on professional grounds. The paper does not find their arguments convincing.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) declares that only the liquidation of militarist education will prevent the recurrence of fatal accidents such as the death of Amos Tivon while "Zmanim" (Progressive) favours the integration of physical training in general education during the early stages (as recommended by the investigation committee) and calls for a larger measure of control over the qualifications of guides and instructors.

A One-Year Course for Practical Nurses

will open soon at the School of the Assaf Harofe Hospital, Sarafand. Applicants with 8 years of schooling, 17-30 years old, are asked to appear for an interview on Tuesday, September 7, 1954, at the Hospital's offices in Sarafand. Please bring educational documents, Birth-certificate and 2 photographs.

Registration for the Three-Year Course for Registered Nurses is Continuing

Candidates with 10 years of education, aged 17-30, will be accepted. Applicants should appear at the above offices on Tuesday, September 7, 1954.

Lecture — Demonstration by
Dr. Salo Finkelstein
world-famous calculating genius
on
Mental Efficiency In Calculation
on Monday, September 6 at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium Jerusalem
Tickets at Cahana's

Notice to The Public

We hereby take pleasure in announcing that the Rise of Prices recently announced has been cancelled. The prices of our products are as from today:

Shalgon Choco "Artic" — 85 Pr.
Lemon "Kartiv" — 50 Pr.

We thereby fall in line with the request of the Government, not to prejudice the market. It would have had an unfavourable effect on the cost-of-living.

We hope that the Government departments will help us in our efforts.

ARTIC-KARTIV WORKS

The New American Drink
טיפ-טופ TIP-TOP
The Drink for the Discriminating
★ REFRESHING AND QUENCHING
★ STIMULATING AND SAVOURY
★ MADE FROM PURE SUGAR
Produced by "MIKE", Tel. 82488, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 4098
AGENTS: Jerusalem — S. EINSTEIN, 3 Rehov Yeshayahu, Tel.3941
Haifa — AKA Co. Haifa, Borovsky House, Reh. Shapiro
Tel. 2282

Operation Studies — 1954

As a result of the great success of this Scheme in Spring 1953, the Institute's Management have made a special effort to organise a similar Operation this year too, at the approach of the study season.

A Reduction Fund of IL. 15,000

was established, from which you can benefit in way of rebates in Fees and Instalments, for any Course you enrol *during this month.* Do not miss this special opportunity to plan your Training at extraordinary conditions. Apply today for our Prospectus and full Information on our special Home-Study-System, by means of which you can prepare yourself for successful careers in any branch of Engineering, Commerce, General Education etc. A wealth of 900 courses enables your to choose the one most suitable to your present requirements.

Call, write or send Coupon to :

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE of ENGINEERING & COMMERCE

2 Ben Yehuda Rd., P.O.B. 1359, Jerusalem.
15 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv. 5 Bank Street, Haifa
19 Rehov Herzl, Natanya 28 Khanouk Rd., Nazareth

Operation Studies 1954.

Please send me full Information on your Course in ...
.....
.....
Name .....
Address .....

If you hurry

you can still join the new Course for English and/or Hebrew

SHORTHAND

which has just started at "ULPAN GRUGG."
Places of enrolment:
HAIFA: At Mr. H. Bar-Kana's (Kemptinski), 19 Rehov Pevsner, only Sunday, Thursday and Friday.
TEL AVIV: At "Lasr" School, 73 Ben Yehuda Road.
JERUSALEM: At "Hapakid" School, Rehov Beniel, opp. Menorah Club, Tel. 4748.
Success Guaranteed!

Abraham Rabinovitch

President and Founder of the Moriah War Memorial College and Kindergarten, of Sydney, Australia, is now on a visit in Israel and staying at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Reh. Geula, Tel Aviv.

Looking for Mrs. Sheinberg, of Sydney. Will be glad to meet friends.

Have ISRAEL in your pocket!

Just out:
Volume I: Northern Israel enlarged second edition.
★
Available:
Volume II: Central Israel
★
To be published in September:
Volume III: Southern Israel

BEN-DOR
Israel Publishing Co. Ltd.

"EGGED" (E.S.D.) Cooperative Society for Transportation in Israel, Ltd.

Our central offices in Tel Aviv and Haifa are scattered throughout the two cities—a fact which causes waste of energy and duplication of effort and imposes unnecessary discomfort on the public.

We are therefore commencing, in cooperation with the Central Board on Competitions of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel, with the design of two buildings which will house all the offices of our Cooperative. We hereby announce two Public Competitions open to architects and engineers in Israel.

a) Beit Egged (E.S.D.) in Tel Aviv		b) Beit Egged (E.S.D.) in Haifa	
BOARD OF JUDGES:			
Mr. A. Sharon, Architect; Mr. Y. Glikson, Architect; Mr. S. Baron, Engineer; Messrs. Y. Smotra and N. Alroy, Egged representatives.		Mr. M. Winraub, Architect; Mr. A. Sharon, Architect; Mr. Y. Cohen, Engineer; Messrs. M. Svuray and Y. Simhoni, Egged representatives.	
PRIZES:			
First Prize:	IL.2.000	First Prize:	IL.1.200
Second Prize:	IL.1.000	Second Prize:	IL. 700
Third Prize	IL. 750	Third Prize:	IL. 500
Acquisitions:	IL. 750	Acquisitions:	IL. 500

DEADLINE for entries in the two competitions: Nov. 7, 1954

Further details of the terms of the Competition will be supplied upon request at a cost of IL.3 per copy for each competition at the Branches of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel.

Jerusalem—16 King George Avenue, Room 24.
Tel Aviv — 109 Rehov Dizengoff.
Haifa — 24 Rehov Shabbetai Levy.